Par. 8.2.1.1.52
330

Monday,
26th September, 1955

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price Six Annas (Inland)
Price Two Shillings (Foreign)

CONTENTS

(19th September to 1st October 1955)

COLUMNS

nday 19th September, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1870 to 1872, 1874 to 1878, 1883, 1884, 1889, 1896 to 1903, 1905 to 1907, 1909, 1912, 1916 to 1918, 1920 and 1921 . . . . . 4863—97

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1868, 1869, 1873, 1879, 1880 to 1882, 1885 to 1888, 1890 to 1895, 1904, 1908, 1910, 1911, 1913 to 1915, 1919, 1922 to 1925 and 1927 to 1935. . . . . 4897—13

Unstarred Questions Nos. 992 to 1027 . . . . . 4914—34

esday 20th September, 1955.

al Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1936, 1937, 1941 to 1944, 1946 to 1948, 1950, 1951, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1959, 1962, 1964, 1967 to 1970, 1939 and 1940. . . . . 4931—58

Short notice Question No. 10. . . . . 4958—60

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1938, 1945, 1949, 1952 to 1954, 1957, 1960, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1971 and 1972 . . . . . 4960—65

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1028 to 1045. 4965—72

ednesday 21st September, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1975, 1977, 1979, 1980, 1984, 1986 to 1988, 1991, 1992, 1994 to 1998, 2003 to 2006, 2008, 2010 to 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2023 and 2025 . . . . . 4973—5003

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1973, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1981 to 1983, 1985, 1989, 1990, 1993, 1999 to 2002, 2009, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2022, and 2026 to 2032 . . . . . 5003—15

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1046 to 1071 . . . . . 5015—28

ursday 22nd September, 1955.

al Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2033 to 2036, 2038 to 2041, 2044, 2046, 2048, 2051, 2055, 2056, 2058 to 2062, 2066 to 2070, 2072 to 2077, 2079 to 2081 and 2084 . . . . . 5029—64

Written Answers to Questions—

tarred Questions Nos. 2037, 2042, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2050, 2052 to 2054, 2063, 2065, 2071, 2078 and 2085 to 2090 . . . . 5064—72

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1072 to 1119 . . . . 5072—96

Friday, 23rd September, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2091 to 2094, 2098 to 2100, 2103, 2105 to 2109, 2111, 2116, 2119 to 2121, 2124 to 2126, 2131, 2132, 2102, 2117, 2122, 2118, 2129 and 2130 5097-

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2095 to 2097, 2101, 2104, 2110, 2112, 2114, 2115, 2123, 2127 and 2128 5128

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1120 to 1134 5133

Monday, 26th September, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2133 to 2146, 2149, 2151, 2152, 2155 to 2157, 2159, 2161 to 2166, 2169 and 2170 5141-

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2147, 2148, 2150, 2153, 2154, 2158, 2160, 2167, 2168, 2171 to 2178, 2180 to 2186 5171

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1135 to 1157 5181-

Tuesday, 27th September, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2187 to 2194, 2196 to 2202, 2204 to 2206, 2209 to 2212, 2216 to 2219, 2221, 2222 and 2225 to 2230 . . . 5193-

Short Notice Question No. 11 5228

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2195, 2203, 2207, 2208, 2213 to 2215, 2220, 2223, 2224 and 2231 to 2263 523

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1158 to 1168 and 1170 to 1215 . . . 524

Wednesday, 28th September, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2266, 2267, 2270, 2272, 2273, 2275, 2276, 2278, 2280 to 2283, 2286, 2287, 2289 to 2291, 2295 to 2300, 2303, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2311 and 2312 52

Short Notice Question No. 12 5

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2265, 2269, 2271, 2274, 2277, 2279, 2284, 2285, 2288, 2292 to 2294, 2301, 2302, 2304, 2309, 2310, 2313 to 2338 . 53

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1216 to 1222, 1224 to 1252, 1254 to 1266 . 5

Thursday, 29th September, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2339 to 2344, 2346, 2349 to 2352, 2354 to 2358, 2360 to 2362, 2364, 2366, 2367 to 2369, 2372, 2390, 2373, 2375 and 2392 . . . . . .

Short Notice Questions Nos. 13 to 16 5

COLUMNS

tten Answers to Questions—

tarred Questions Nos. 2345, 2347, 2348, 2353, 2359, 2363, 2370, 2371, 2376 to 2384, 2384-A, 2385 to 2389, 2391, 2391-A, and 2393 to 2399. . . . . 5380—93

Jntarred Questions Nos. 1267 to 1300, 1300-A, and 1300-B. . 5393—5408

30th September, 1955.

Answers to Questions—

rred Questions Nos. 2401 to 2405, 2408 to 2410, 2413, 2446, 2414 to 2416, 2418 to 2421, 2423 to 2425, 2427 to 2431, 2455, 2433 and 2462. . . . . 5409—41

Short Notice Questions Nos. 17 to 20 . . . . 5441—49

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2400, 2407, 2411, 2412, 2417, 2422, 2432, 2434 to 2445, 2447 to 2454, 2456 to 2461, 2463 to 2473. . . 5449—66

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1301 to 1369. . . . . 5466—5500

day, 1st October, 1955.

al Answers to Questions—

Short Notice Questions Nos. 21 and 22 . . . . 5501—10

Index . . . . . 1—129

LOK SABHA

Monday, 26th September, 1955.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Tenements for Displaced Persons

*2133. **Shri D.C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state the total amount allotted to the State Governments for the construction of tenements for displaced persons for the year 1954-55?

The Deputy Minister for Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): Separate figures for allotment for the construction of tenements for displaced persons are not available. A sum of Rs. 741 lakhs was allotted for housing schemes of displaced persons, Rs. 414 lakhs in the Western region and Rs. 327 lakhs in the Eastern region.

Shri D.C. Sharma: May I know how the sums allotted for the Western and the Eastern regions have been spent ?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle : These amounts are allotted for construction of houses, tenements, development and acquisition of land etc. etc., and the sums allotted both for the Western and the Eastern regions have been spent for these purposes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the Ministry had any definite plan for the construction of houses and tenements. acquisition of land etc., or whether these grants were spent in a way which the State Governments approved ? I want to know what the blueprints of these plans were.

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: All these grants are given to State Governments for a specific purpose. Actually we have decided that those who are known as A class displaced persons should be given houses. From that point of view, all these plans are worked out. So, it is not a question of just spending the amounts in an *ad hoc* manner, it is on planned basis.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether any sums out of these grants were given for these townships also ? May I also know how many houses and tenements were put up with the aid of these grants ?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Up till now we have built about 1,50,000 tenements and houses in various townships all over India, and we have spent up to about Rs. 50 or Rs. 55 crores.

Low-Income Group Housing Scheme

*2134. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1647 on the 29th March 1955 and state the latest position regarding the steps taken by the various State Governments to implement the Low Income Group Housing Scheme ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 1]

Shri Dabhi: May I know the grant given by the Central Government to the Bombay Government during the year 1955-56?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have not got the figure readily with me at the moment. But I have already supplied that information in answer to an earlier question.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether the Bombay Government have given any loans to individuals or co-operative societies for this purpose ?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think so.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether the scheme has been extended to rural areas ?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is no bar.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether Government are aware that due to the very short notice given in inviting applications for the construction of houses, many people could not submit their applications in time, and if so, whether Government will reconsider the question of giving them extension of time?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This is a matter which is being dealt with at the level of the State Governments; and I know of certain State Governments who have given extension of time for submitting applications.

Paper

***2135. Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual requirements of paper, including blotting paper of the Union Government and the value thereof; and

(b) the value of hand-made paper, including blotting paper, purchased during the last two years?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The average of the last 3 years annual requirements was 25,210 tons valued at Rs. 312 lakhs.

(b) 1953-54 Rs. 3 51 lakhs.
1954-55 Rs. 18 lakhs.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I enquire whether there is any plan according to which Government propose to meet the entire requirements of the State from the production of the hand-made paper industry?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No. There is no such plan; and it will not be a practicable plan either.

Shri Kamath: What proportion approximately, if not accurately, of this, finds its way annually into the waste-paper baskets, and in what manner, if any, are the contents of these baskets utilised later on?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether any efforts have been made, and if so where, to produce more paper in India?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Hand-made paper or mill-made paper?

Shri S. N. Das: Mill-made paper.

Sardar Swaran Singh: There are paper mills all over the country. There are schemes for the expansion of some as also for the starting of new factories.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I know what progress has been made with regard to the researches of the Forest Research Institute, for the production of paper from bagasse?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am sorry I have not got that information. The Food and Agriculture Ministry might possibly be able to give that information.

नेपाल के साथ व्यापार

***२१३६. श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या **वाणिज्य और उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जो वस्तुएं नेपाल को निर्यात की जाती हैं उन पर उत्पादन-शुल्क नहीं लगाया जाता परन्तु जो वस्तुएं नेपाल से भारत में आयात की जाती हैं उन पर नेपाल सरकार उत्पादन-शुल्क लगाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इसके लिये आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने का विचार करती है जिससे कि नेपाल से आयात की गई वस्तुओं पर भी यह शुल्क न लगाया जाये ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर): (क) तथा (ख). नेपाल को जो माल भेजा जाता है उस पर लिये गये उत्पादन-शुल्क की छूट देने की व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है । यह ज्ञात नहीं है कि नेपाल सरकार भारत को भेजे जाने वाले माल पर उत्पादन शुल्क लेती है या नहीं । यह जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और इसके प्राप्त होने पर ही सरकार यह निश्चय करेगी कि कोई कार्रवाई करनी आवश्यक है या नहीं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : नेपाल सरकार का जो माल वहां से हिन्दुस्तान में आता है उस पर ड्यूटी चार्ज करती है जब कि हिन्दुस्तान सरकार जो माल नेपाल में भेजती है उस पर कोई ड्यूटी चार्ज नहीं करती, ड्यूटी फ्री भेजती है, तो क्या भारत सरकार भी जो माल नेपाल में जाता है उस पर ड्यूटी लगायेगी ?

श्री करमरकर : मैं सुन नहीं सका ।

Mr. Speaker: His point is that while the Nepal Governmnt are charging duty on the goods imported from Nepal into India, the Government of India are sending goods to Nepal duty-free. Till the statistics are collected, will the Government of India also levy duty on the goods that are exported to Nepal from India?

श्री करमरकर: नेपाल और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच म इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में एक एग्रीमैंट हुआ है और हिन्दुस्तान से जो माल नेपाल जाता है उसके ऊपर हम कोई ड्यूटी नहीं लगाते, अब नेपाल सरकार जो अपने वहां से आने वाले माल पर एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी लगाती होगी, उससे तो हमें फायदा है क्योंकि नेपाल में हमारे यहां से तो माल बिना ड्यूटी के जायेगा और इसलिये उसकी खपत वहां पर ज्यादा होगी और नेपाल सरकार जो वहां से इधर आने वाले माल पर एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी बिठाती है तो भी हमारे इंटरेस्ट में ही होगा ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र: नेपाल से गर्म मसाले, शहद, लकड़ी आदि बहुत सी ऐसी चीज इधर आती हैं जो कि ड्यूटी चार्ज हो जाने से हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत मंहगी बिकती हैं, तो क्या भारत सरकार उसके लिए नेपाल सरकार से कोई दरख्वास्त करेगी कि वह उस ड्यूटी में कमी करे या ड्यूटी फ्री भेजे जैसे कि हम उधर भेजते हैं ?

श्री करमरकर: अगर वाकई उसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य कोई दिक्कत समझते हों तो उसके बारे में नोटिस दें और हम उस पर तब गौर करेंगे कि क्या किया जा सकता है ।

Shri Jaipal Singh: Have Government any information about the re-export of commodities that go to Nepal from India to other countries ?

Shri Karmarkar: I could not catch the question.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Commodities go from here duty-free. Is there any re-export of those commodities from Nepal to other countries ?

Shri C. D. Pande: Tibet.

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice. But I should think not.

Drugs

*2137. **Shri Ibrahim;** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion which the drugs manufactured in the country bear to the drugs imported during 1953 and 1954;

(b) the number of commercial firms laboratories and factories which manufacture sera and vaccines; and

(c) whether sera and vaccines manufactured in India are adequate to meet the country's requirements ?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo): (a) The drugs imported in many cases differ from the drugs manufactured in the country. It is, therefore, not possible to work out their ratio.

(b) 25.

(c) There is adequate capacity for vaccines like Anti-Cholera, Anti-plague, T.A.B. lymph and anti-rabies, but the position is different in regard to the production of certain seras and antitoxins like anti-dyptheria, anti-tatanus, anti-gas gangerene etc., required for mass immunization.

Shri Ibrahim: May I know the percentage of sera and vaccines manufactured in Government laboratories ?

Shri Kanungo: There are only seven private manufacturers of sera and vaccine as against 18 of the State Governments and the Central Government.

Shri Ibrahim: May I know the steps taken to ensure their purity ?

Shri Kanungo: Apart from the Drug Control Act, which is operative throughout the country, internal checks and tests are common in all the establishments.

Dr. Rama Rao: Many of the essential drugs are still being imported entirely from foreign countries. In view of the recommendations of the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee, may I know what steps Government are taking to see that some drugs other than penicillin are manufactured in India ?

Shri Kanungo: The matter is always under consideration, and we are now working on a programme of manufacturing the basic and intermediaries things for manufacturing the final products. It is long drawn-out process.

Damodar Valley Project

*2138. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the commissioning of the dams, the barrage and the canal system of the Damodar Valley Project, the discharge of the river to the Rupnarain and the Hoogly will be very much affected;

(b) if so, to what extent and what will be its effect on these two rivers; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to save those rivers from the deteriorating effect, if any?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 2].

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether Government are aware that the condition of the river Rupnarain has much deteriorated, and whether any water supply is contemplated from the river Damodar ?

Shri Hathi: As far as the construction of the dams is concerned, it has not deteriorated, to our information. But we have still appointed a Committee to go into the question whether any further change is necessary.

Shri B. K. Das: Is it a special Committee or the Research Wing of the Central Water and Power Commission?

Shri Hathi: No, an expert Committee.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the flow of Rupnarain has deteriorated due to the rail bridge at Kolaghat and just now a road bridge connecting the national highway is going to be constructed separately? May I know whether Government will consider constructing a rail-cum-road bridge and advise the Transport Ministry accordingly?

Shri Hathi: I think it is better that the question is put to the Ministrry of Railways and Transport.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: From the statement it appears that 25 per cent of the water would be withheld as a result of the construction of the dams. May I know whether Government consider that will affect the lower regions, to some extent ?

Shri Hathi: No, it will not affect because although it will be less by 25 percent. the silt carried on will not be allowed to flow, and therefore the disadvantage of more water going on with the silt will be checked.

Housing Scheme for Harijans

*2139. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are formulating a housing scheme for Harijans; and

(b) if so, when this scheme will be started ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Government are considering in connection with the Second Fives Year Plan the formulation of a slum clearance-*cum*-sweepers' housing scheme.

Shri Gidwani: What is the nature of the scheme in regard to Harijans that is being contemplated ?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would request the hon. Member to wait because all that I have said in that it is receiving consideration.

Shri Bogawat: How much amount will be reserved for houses for Harijans and will Government insist upon municipalities, local authorities and so on to see that sites for houses for Harijans will be given more and more inside the towns and villages ?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is more in the nature of a suggestion for action.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether Government have invited any scheme from State Governments for construction of houses for Harijans ? May I also know, in view of the fact that the other day the Deputy Health Minister said on reply to a Question that the amount for slum clearance will be given as a loan but not as a grant, what is the idea of Government about this ?

Sardar Swaran Singh: With regard to the first part, the Central Government have not invited any schemes for housing Harijans. With regard to the second, as to whether any subsidy should also be allowed, the scheme as well as the matter is still receiving the consideration of Government, and no final decision has yet been taken.

ग्रामोद्योग और छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग

*२१४०. **श्री एस० एन० दास :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामोद्योग और छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग सम्बन्धी कर्वे समिति की रिपोर्ट सरकार को मिल गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस समिति की सिफारिशों पर कोई निश्चय किया है ?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री एस० एन० मिश्र): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्री एस० एन० दास : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि रिपोर्ट कब तक गवर्नमेंट के पास आने वाली है ?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : इस महीने के आखिर तक यह समिति अपनी सिफारिशों की रिपोर्ट पेश करेगी ।

श्री एस०एन०दास : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि अब तक इस कमेटी ने किन किन राज्यों का दौरा किया है ?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : मेरी जानकारी में इस समिति ने दौरा तो नहीं किया, लेकिन राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों से बातें की हैं ।

श्री एस० एन० दास : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि समिति ने सभी राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों से बातचीत की है या कुछ एक राज्यों के ही प्रतिनिधियों से ?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र: अब तक यह सिलसिला जारी है । बहुतों से बातें हो चुकी हैं और जिन से और बातें करना मुनासिब समझा जायेगा उन से बातें की जायेंगी ?

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know who are the members who constitute the Committee, and what are the objectives which they have to take into account while preparing the report ?

Shri S. N. Mishra: There are five members on this Committee which is working under the chairmanship of Professor D.G. Karve. The other members of the Committee are: Professor D.R. Gadgil, Shri V.L. Mehta, Shri Govindan Nair, and Shri Nanjappa, who is alternate member. Dr. D.K. Malhotra, Deputy Secretary Planning Commission, is acting as Secretary to the Committee. The objectives of this Committee are: first, that the bulk of the increased production of the consumer goods during the Second Five Year Plan should be produced in the sector of village and small-scale industries; second, employment in this sector should progressively increase; and third, production and marketing in this sector should proceed mainly on the lines of co-operatives.

Chrome Ore

*2141. **Shri R. N. S. Deo**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest policy of Government regarding the export of Chrome Ore; and

(b) whether the Orissa mine owners will be permitted to honour their contracts already executed ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Export of Chrome Ore; is licensed freely for shipment by the end of December 1955. Exporters have, however, been warned that they should not enter into commitments with foreign buyers for shipments beyond 31st December 1955.

(b) No such assurance can be given.

Shri R.N.S. Deo: May I know whether it is a fact that according to a Press Note dated 27th September, 1954, no time-limit nor quantitative restriction was imposed, and chrome ore was freely licensed for export, and that by a subsequent Press Note, restriction in regard to commitments beyond June, 1955 was imposed ?

Shri Karmarkar: We reviewed the position in the beginning of 1954, and we kept aside 15,000 tons for exports by established exporters for the period January to June 1954, and the balance quantity of 15,000 tons was utilised for granting commitment licenses. Out of a total of 30,000 tons provided for in 1954, the total quantity actually shipped was 23,362 tons. In 1955 (January to July), the total quantity shipped was 25,407 tons. As our needs for chrome are likely to increase in the near future, we are going slow and guarded.

Shri R.N.S. Deo: In view of the misleading earlier Press Note, may I know whether Government are considering allowing those mine-owners who have entered into long-term commitments to fulfil their contracts ?

Shri Karmarkar: We have been giving them quotas and warning from time to time. As I said, during 1954, we set aside a quota of 15,000 tons specifically for previous commitments. During 1955, we have made an allotment, and we have said that people can go on exporting till the end of December, 1955. If there are

any other commitments made, after having noted our policy, I think it will be difficult for us to honour all commitments, because the commitments, as we have been informed, are far far greater than we can ever fulfil. For instance, outstanding commitments, as reported to us, have gone up to 1956 and 1957, and we are not in a position to guarantee those commitments.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if all the chrome ore has been extensively and intensively surveyed by the Geological Survey ? If so, is it a fact that, like iron and manganese ores there is plenty that would be surplus and available for export for quite a large number of years ?

Shri Karmarkar: According to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research the quantity of chrome ore which we can envisage with certainty is 1·5 million tons, and it is not a large quantity as compared with our needs in the near future, in view of expansion of our steel plants. Regarding the other surveys, I wish he tables a question to that Ministry.

Kosi Project

*2142. **Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the findings of the model tests conducted at the Poona Research Station in regard to the proposed alignments of the Kosi embankments ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): *Eastern Embankments*—The model tests showed that some changes in the alignments of the embankments, both upstream and downstream of the Barrage, were necessary, and that the places, where velocities were high, needed protection by spurs.

Western Embankments—The model tests showed that the alignments of the embankments, both upstream and downstream of the Barrage, were satisfactory.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know if it is a fact that in the model tests it has been found that the condition of the people inhabiting in between the two Kosi embankments would further deteriorate when the embankments are ready ?

Shri Hathi: The model tests have not revealed any such thing. The water would only rise by 3 to 5 inches and so it would not adversely affect them.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether it is a fact that the area lying south of the two terminal points, that is, Nagaon and Jhamta, will have higher pressure of water and suffer more devastation as a result of construction of the two embankments ?

Shri Hathi: Perhaps what the hon. Member wants to suggest is that when the embankments will be completed and water will be discharged, there will be more velocity for the water and, therefore, that area will be badly damaged. That is not a fact. We have kept ten miles space between the banks and, therefore, the water will not flow with a greater velocity at all and there will be no adverse effect on the area when the embankments are completed.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know by what time the model tests in all respects will be completed ?

Shri Hathi: Some of the tests have alredy been completed, that is, about alignment. The other two tests are almost complete. We are now taking up some more and they will take about 4 months to complete.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is the Government aware of the fact that the Chief Administrator of the Kosi Project makes no secret of the fact that the project is scientifically and financially unsound ? He is telling the people so.

Shri Hathi: I have no information that the project is financially or scientifically unsound.

Saigon Incident

*2143. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether the International Commission has taken any decision on the question of compensation for the damages done to them during the Saigon Riot on the 20th July, 1955 ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam has forwarded to the French High Command, consolidated claims for compensation in respect of damages sustained during the Saigon riots on the 20th July, 1955.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know the total amount of compensation that has been claimed from the Vietnam Government ?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I am not able to mention the exact amount, but the claim was submitted in a consolidated form to the French High Command.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Was any reply received from the Vietnam Goverenment ?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Not so far.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: As more than two months have passed since the occurrence of these riots can we have an idea of the time by which, we can have a definite reply to this communication?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: We hope very soon.

Dr. Rama Rao: When International Commissions work in various countries, is it not the first duty of the Government to protect these Commissions and do the South Vietnam Government accept the responsibility for giving the compensation?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Soon after the riots the South Vietnam Government stated that they would give compensation. Presumably, therefore, they have to accept the responsibility.

Retrenchment in Giridih Collieries

*2144. **Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing:

(a) the number of workers of Bhadua State Collieries in Giridih who were retrenched;

(b) the number of them who were paid retrenchment relief in the past and at what rates;

(c) whether Government sanctioned relief for the remaining workers also;

(d) if so, at what rates;

(e) the number of labourers in Giridih Collieries who were offered alternative employment in other State Collieries; and

(f) the facilities provided for their transport and housing?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (f). A statement showing the required information is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 3].

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: I find from the statement that the remaining 360 workers were only granted gratuity at the above rates, whereas 132 workers got one month's wages in lieu of notice also. May I know why this discrimination was made in respect of the 360 workers?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The benefits paid to the two categories have been in accordance with the decision of the Labour Tribunal.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: There is another question regarding this statement. I am informed that a number of workers wanted to go to Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. May I know whether any arrangements were made for giving them railway passes and other facilities to go to those places?

Shri K.C. Reddy: I require notice.

Shri P.C. Bose: May I know whether Government have any intention to have new scheme to increase the output of coal during the Second Five Year Plan and whether the Government will give preference to experienced mine workers who have been retrenched in those new schemes?

Shri K.C. Reddy: The Government are considering proposals to open new mines in the Second Five Year Plan period and in that connection, the suggestion made by the hon. Member will be borne in mind.

Indian Musical Instruments

*2145. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state;

(a) whether any competitive examination is to be held for the selection of candidates for training in the manufacture of Indian Musical Instruments at the institute to be set up in Madras by the All India Handicrafts Board; and

(b) whether any Adivasi candidates will also be selected for the training, as musical instruments of Tribal people are peculiar and distinct from the usual instruments?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R.G. Dubey): (a) and (b). The All India Handicrafts Board's proposal for establishment of an institute for giving training in the manufacture of Indian Musical instruments is under consideration of the Government.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether any statistics have been collected as to the availability of the different varieties of musical instruments?

Shri R.G. Dubey: Obviously this question is being examined by the All India Handicrafts Board, and for the present some of the varieties of the instruments have been thought upon to start with.

Shri Sanganna: May I know the agency through which the statistics have been collected?

Shri R.G. Dubey: I think they have contacted the various organisations which are in touch with these instruments and in this line.

Shri Kamath: With reference to the latter part of part (b) of the question,

may I know whether the Minister of Information and Broadcasting is not more competent to answer it ? These instruments are peculiar and they are not in the field of the Production Ministry.

Mr. Speaker : It is a question of opinion.

Indo-Pakistan Flood Commission

*2146. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact tnat the Government of Pakistan have proposed to set up a joint Indo-Pakistan Commission of experts to carry out a survey of Himalayan rivers which pass through India and East Pakistan; and

(b) if so whether Government have considered the proposal and come to any decision?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). No such proposal has been received. The Government of Pakistan have, however, suggested that the two Governments should co-operate for the control of floods in the eastern region. The Government of India have welcomed this suggestion, and, in pursuance thereof, a team of engineers has recently visited Karachi. An agreement was arrived at about information in regard to flood warnings, etc., to be given and for co-operation to take place on technical matters. Further talks on the subject are likely to be held between the two Governments later.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : May I know whether the talks that are to be held in this connection in the near future will be on ministerial level?

Shri Hathi: They will be on ministerial level.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What are the specific suggestions made before the Government of India by the Government of Pakistan and may I know whether the Government of India or both the Government have agreed to set up such a commission to survey this area, that is, the entire eastern region?

Shri Hathi: There is no proposal for a joint commission. It is only for giving information about floods and co-operative measures.

Plastic Gramophone Records

*2149. **Shri B. N. Misra :** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a plastic manufacturing firm of Bombay has intimated to Govetnment its willingness to manufacture plastic gramophone records which can be played continuously for 45 minutes;

(b) whether it has applied for monetary help;

(c) if so the decision taken in the matter;

(d) the terms on which the assistance will be given to the said firm and whether it would be in the form of a grant or loan; and

(e) whether these records will be played on gramophones with 78 Rounds per minute or they will be only used by the Broadcasting stations where the records are played with 33⅓ Rounds per minute?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. The firm have already started manufacture if such records.

(b) to (d). The Ministry of Rehabilitation have recently sanctioned a loan of Rs. 4·53 lakhs to the Government of Bombay in connection with the development of the manufacture of flexible P.V.C. sheeting by the Bombay firm.

The State Government will advance to the Firm a loan up to 50% of the value of machinery installed in the Factory subject to a maximum of Rs. 2·43 lakhs. The period of loan will be 10 years and interest will be charged at 4½% per annum. The loan (with interest) will be recovered in 8 annual instalments. The State Government will allot a piece of land to the Firm and construct the factory building according to the Firm's specifications at a cost not exceeding Rs. 2·20 lakhs including Departmental charges and allot them to the Firm on a rental basis.

The Firm is expected to implement the Scheme before the 26th August, 1956.

(e) The Firm makes not only standard records (played at 78 R.P.M.) but also long-playing records (played at 33⅓ R.P.M.). Gramophones capable of playing both the types of records are now available in the market.

Shri B. N. Mishra: May I know the details and the name of the firm and, secondly, what the price of the record which has been manufactured will be and also what the size of the record will be?

Shri Kanungo: I am sorry I require notice for the price of the record because there are various sized and various qualities. The firm which records and also markets them is Music Masters Limited of Bombay.

Shri P. C. Bose: Have Government calculated the economic advantage of plastic records over the present records which are made of lac? What will be the effect, if plastic records are allowed to be manufactured, on the lac industry of the country?

Shri Kanungo: Plastic records will be more durable.

Shri P. C. Bose: My question was what will be the effect of this on our lac industry?

Shri Kanungo: The effect has got to be watched; we have no anticipation.

Shri B. N. Mishra: My question what will be the size of the record has not been answered.

Shri Kanungo: I asked for notice regarding price and size.

Electricity Supply in Delhi

*2151. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present supply of electricity in Delhi is adequate for meeting the domestic requirements in urban areas;

(b) the arrangements made to meet the growing demand for electricity in Delhi for industrial purposes; and

(c) when Delhi will become self-sufficient in the supply of electricity?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All applications for industrial loads received till the 5th May, 1955, for requirements upto 1959 have been considered. Those for small loads up to 500 K.W. will be met during the course of the current financial year, while those for higher loads will be sanctioned after the second instalment of 10,000 K.W. is received from Nangal in 1956. A further supply of 40,000 K.W. is expected some time in 1960 when the Bhakra Dam station goes into commission. This will be utilized for meeting subsequent demands.

(c) From 1960 onwards.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know if the Government have taken any decision as to the ratio in which the fresh supply of electricity which is available to Delhi is to be divided for such purposes as Government, domestic, industrial, etc.

Shri Hathi: More power will be given for domestic purposes.

Shri Radha Raman: My question was whether any ratio has been fixed.

Shri Hathi: No ratio is fixed.

Shri Radha Raman: Out of the applications received for supply of electricity for industrial purposes how many are pending and how many have been refused?

Shri Hathi: I would require notice for that; that is being dealt with by the Delhi State Electricity Board.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether it is a fact that some government servants quarters have not been supplied with electricity for the last seven or eight years and, if so, what steps are being taken to supply them with electricity at an early date?

Shri Hathi: This is not being dealt with by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

भारत सेवक समाज

*२१५२. **श्री पी० एल० बाफ्पाल :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्थानीय विकास कार्यक्रम के लिये राष्ट्रीय निधि में से भारत सेवक समाज को अब तक कुल कितनी राशि दी गई है ; और

(ख) वह किन-किन मदों पर खर्च की गई है ?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री एस० एन० मिश्र): (क) तथा (ख). सन् १९५३-५४ से अगस्त १९५५ तक भारत सेवक समाज द्वारा प्रस्तावित स्थानीय विकास कार्यक्रम के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से ६,६४,५९७ रुपये की कुल रकम मंजूर की गई थी । मंजूर की गई योजनायें इस प्रकार की हैं : पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था, सफाई सम्बन्धी कामों में वृद्धि, गांवों से मिलाने वाली सड़कों का निर्माण या पुल या कल्वर्ट बनाकर उनका सुधार, स्कूल और दवाखानों के लिये इमारतें, गोदाम, वाचनालय सहित पुस्तकालय के लिये कमरे और सामुदायिक केन्द्र या दालान आदि ।

श्री पी० एल० बाफ्पाल : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि भारत सेवक समाज की ओर से भारत के भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में भी कोई कार्य किये गये हैं । यदि हां, तो वे कार्य तथा उनके ऊपर खर्च की जाने वाली राशि के आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : जी हां, बहुत से राज्यों में भारत सेवक समाज द्वारा काम किये गये हैं । मैं उनकी सारी तफसीलात नहीं दे सकता कि किन किन में कितनी कितनी रकम खर्च हुई है । लेकिन मैंने उन योजनाओं के स्वरूप का कुछ वर्णन कर दिया है जिनमें भारत सेवक समाज लगा हुआ है ।

श्री पी० एल० बारुपाल: इसमें कोई काम हरिजनों के कल्याणार्थ भी किया गया है ?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : ये स्थानीय योजनायें हरिजनों के लाभ के लिये भी होती हैं । इनमें पीने के पानी वगैरह की व्यवस्था से तो हरिजनों का लाभ होता ही है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जिन जिन इलाकों में ऐसे काम करने के लिए भारत सेवक समाज को ६ लाख रुपये मंजूर किये गये हैं, उन इलाकों में भारत सेवक समाज के तत्वावधान में सभा सम्मेलन कराने के लिए कितने रुपये दिये गये हैं ?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : यह प्रश्न तो स्थानीय विकास योजनाओं से सम्बन्ध रखता है और सभाओं से या और कामों से तो उसका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है । मैं नहीं समझता कि उसके लिए कोई अनुदान दिया जाता है ।

श्री पी० एल० बारुपाल : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि प्रचार, प्रकाशन और प्रोपेगेंडा पर कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ है ?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : यह तो एक विस्तृत प्रश्न है जिसका भारत सेवक समाज के अन्य कामों से ताल्लुक है । प्रचार वगैरह के लिए तो इस काम में कोई व्यवस्था है नहीं ।

Goan *Satyagrahis*

*2155. **Shri Kamath:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing:

(a) the number of Indian *Satyagrahis* killed, detained, convicted, deported or being prosecuted in Goa to-date, figures for each category being given separately.

(b) whether the Portuguese authorities in Goa refused to return the dead bodies of some of the *Satyagrahis* killed by them;

(c) if so, how many; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the ashes of those *satyagrahis* were handed over to the Indian Consul General just before he left Goa?

The Parliamentry Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) (*i*) Indian *Satyagrahis* killed . 18

(*ii*) Indian *Satyagrahis* convicted 13

(*iii*) Indian *Satyagrahis* deported . . . . Nil

(*iv*) Indian *Satyagrahis* being prosecuted . . 2

(*v*) Indian *Satyagrahis* in detention . . . 36

(b) to (d). The Portuguese Authorities were requested by our Consul General to hand over the dead bodies of seven Indian *satyagrahis* killed in August 15 firing. They replied that the dead bodies had been cremated by them after autopsies had been carried out. The ashes of these *satyagrahis* were handed over to our Consul General before he left Goa.

Shri Kamath: To what period do these figures relate—figures relating to this detention, deportation, etc. ? What arrangements have been made for defending the *satyagrahis* who are going to be shortly tried, who number 2 or 3 according to the statement? Who are the counsels appearing from our side?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: With regard to defending the *satyagrahis* who will be tried, we have an Indian lawyer, Shri Padke, who has been engaged to assist in the defence and a local lawyer has also been engaged to take up the defence of these two *satyagrahis*. I do not believe there has been any deportation.

Shri Kamath: In view of the fact that the march of satyagrahis into Goa has continued even after the Governments reversal of policy—I refer to Gadre Guruji's entry into Goa and more *satyagrahis* are scheduled to enter Goa in October also in view of this and in view of the fact that we have severed all deplomatic and consular relations with the Portuguese Government have any arrangements been made by the Government with any friendly Power to represent our interests there and act as some sort of a liaison where necessary to get information and that kind of thing?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No, Sir. No other party has been

appointed or requested to act on our behalf thus far but it is intended to do so.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether an hon. Member of this House, Shri T.K. Chaudhuri, who is being detained in Goa at present is going to be tried very shortly and, if so, whether he is going to be tried within a month or two months along with others?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not quite know when he might be tried. I think he was going to be tried and then it was postponed and we have no further information on the subject except that some one or two lawyers went and saw him and came back but they did not give any definite information about the future.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the demand for handing over the dead bodies of the *satyagrahis* was made on August 15th and whether these dead bodies were burnt after that demand was made?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It was made I could not say exactly, but I think—on August 15th or early August 16th morning, that is, immediately after that event and as soon as we knew that. We were told that they had already been cremated but it is doubtful if this was very correct. It is possible that they were cremated after the demand had been made.

Shri Kamath: Arising, Sir, out of the answer given by the Prime Minister to my earlier supplementary, may I enquire if there is any truth in the reports appearing in a section of the Press that the British Government is willing to mediate or approach the Portugese Government in this matter? Does Britain support India's stand on Goa?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir; there is no truth in that report.

Cement Factories

***2156. Shri R. S. Diwan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that permission to start new cement factories in Saurashtra has been refused by Government to some enterprising businessmen for reasons of inadequate transport facilities there?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): No, Sir.

Shri R. S. Diwan: In view of the fact that that country needs industrialisation rapidly and in view of the fact that Suarashtra has got potentialities for greater industrialisaion, may I know whether the Commerce and Industry Ministry has approached the Railway Ministry to do away with the transport difficulties in Saurashtra?

Shri Kanungo: It is not easy to get over the transport difficulties because coal has to be hauled from a long, long distance, and, apart from the availability of transport, the cost is rather prohibitive for certain industrial undertakings.

Shri R. S. Diwan: Is it not a fact that one of the industrialists who had requested for permission to start a cement factory was asked by the railways not to demand transport of coal by means of railway and he was asked to transport it by sea and thus the permission was refused?

Shri Kanungo: As I have said in the main answer, no permission has been refused. But, it is a fact that many industrial undertakings find it convenient to transport their coal by sea to Suarashtra. As far as cement is concerned there are more favourable locations in the country than Saurashtra.

Shri R. S. Diwan: From the answer just now given, does the hon. Minister mean that the transport of coal by sea is cheaper than by train?

Shri Kanungo: Not necessarily.

किरजवे कैम्प

*२१५७. **श्री मोतीलाल मालवीय** : क्या पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किरजवे कैम्प शरणार्थी बस्ती के कितने परिवार पुराने फौजी बैरकों में रह रहे हैं ;

(ख) बैरक कितने हैं और एक बैरक में कितने परिवार रहते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इन विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को नये क्वार्टर देने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ?

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री जे० के० भोंसले): (क) आजकल १,०४० परिवार रह रहे हैं ।

(ख) (१) १०४ बैरक हैं और (२) प्रत्येक बैरक में दस परिवार रहते हैं ।

(ग) जी हां, केवल उचित अधिकारियों को ।

श्री मोतीलाल मालवीय: इन्हें कब तक नये मकान दे दिये जायेंगे ? क्या सरकार इन विस्थापितों को किंग्जवे कैम्प के नजदीक की विस्थापित-बस्तियों में खाली पड़े मकानों को देने में प्राथमिकता देगी ?

श्री जे० के० भोंसले: मैं निश्चित तौर पर अभी इसके बारे में नहीं कह सकता बहुत सारे मकान जो बन रहे थे वे अभी तक तैयार नहीं हो पाये हैं लेकिन जब वे बन कर तैयार हो जायेंगे तो विस्थापितों को हम उन बस्तियों में जरुर ले जायेंगे ।

श्री मोतीलाल मालवीय: क्या ऐसे भी कुछ बैरक्स् हैं जो खाली पड़े हैं, और अगर हैं, तो कितने हैं और क्या सरकार उनको किराये के तम्बुओं में चलायें जा रहे प्राइमरी स्कूलों के उपयोग के लिये देने का इरादा रखती है ?

श्री जे० के० भोंसले: बहुत सारे बैरक्स तो हमें देहली यूनिवरसिटी को खाली होने पर देने हैं और उनको देने के बाद जो बैरक्स् खाली होंगे, तब आपके स्कूलों के बारे में विचार करेंगे ।

श्री मोतीलाल मालवीय : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि किंग्जवे कैम्प में जो प्राइमरी स्कूल चल रहे हैं, वे अभी किराये के तम्बुओं में चल रहे हैं, तो क्या जो बैरक्स् खाली पड़े हैं, वह क्या प्राइमरी स्कूलों के उपयोग के लिये अभी फिलहाल दिये जायेंगे ।

श्री जे० के० भोंसले : उस पर विचार करेंगे ।

Atomic Power House

*2159. **Shri M. L. Agrawal** : Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Atomic Power House in India ; and

(b) if so, to what extent the offer of an Atomic Reactor by the Canadian Government to India under the terms of the Colombo Plan, would help and speed up the project ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The economic aspects of the problem of setting up atomic power stations in India are at present under study.

(b) the experience gained as a result of the experiments and material testing performed with the help of the Canadian Reactor will be helpful in the designing of atomic power station. The Reactor would also enable research and experiments in the matter of producing the fissible material (Uranium 233) from the fertile material thorium of which India has abundant supplies in the monazite sands of the West Coast.

Shri M. L. Agrawal : May I know if this reactor can be controlled to produce plutonium out of uranium ?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker : Whether this reactor can be controlled to produce some material out of uranium—I also could not hear.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : This reactor is a research reactor and as I have just said it will enable research and experiment in order to produce uranium out of thorium.

Shri M. L. Agrawal : May I know what steps are Government taking to impart nuclear power energy technology to Indian nationals ?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : I could not follow what the hon. Member wants to know.

Mr. Speaker : Whether efforts are being made for producing nuclear power out of this ; whether any experiments are being conducted for that purpose ?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : I have just answered that question in the main answer read by me.

Shri Kamath : Which of the Powers, Sir, represented at the recent International Atomic Conference at Geneva have signified their willingness to exchange atomic information with India, particularly with regard to development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes ?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : I cannot give a list of the Powers—I do not even know. I know that with quite a number of countries we are having some contracts, some exchnage of information—quite a number of countries like United States of America, England, France, Soviet Union, Scandinavian countries, Canada and a number of others ; I have not got the list with me.

Shri N. M. Lingam : Sir, may I know.....

बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनायें (उत्तर प्रदेश)

*१८६१. **श्री राम शंकर लाल**: क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने हाल ही में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के बारे में एक योजना भेजी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उस योजना को भारत सरकार ने अनुमोदित कर दिया है ; और

(घ) उसके लिये कितनी राशि की सहायता का वचन दिया है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) से (घ). आवश्यक जानकारी का विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ११, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४ ।]

श्री राम शंकर लाल: ६ से १३ की जो सूचनायें हैं, उनके बारे में जांच कब तक खत्म हो जायेगी ?

श्री हाथी : निश्चित् समय तो मैं नहीं बतला सकता, लेकिन दो तीन महीने तक खत्म हो जायेगी ।

श्री विश्व नाथ राय: क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट के सामने घाघरा के लिये भी कोई बड़ी योजना विचाराधीन है ?

श्री हाथी: एक योजना तो है लेकिन विस्तृत योजना तो बाद में बनेगी, अभी तो सर्वे हो रहा है ।

श्री राम शंकर लाल: राप्ती नद पर जो डैम बनाने की तजवीज है, उसके बारे में क्या हो रहा है ?

श्री हाथी : उसके लिये कोई एक विस्तृत योजना तो सर्वे समाप्त होने के बाद ही बनाई जा सकती है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : राज्य सरकार की ओर से सीमा की नदियों पर बाढ़ नियंत्रण करने की योजना भारत सरकार के रिवर कमिशंस के सामने पेश की जाती है तो क्या उसमें से उस राज्य सरकार की भी राय ली जाती है जिस राज्य की सीमा में उस नदी का दूसरा तट पड़ता है ?

श्री हाथी: स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की राय जरुर ली जाती है जैसे कि बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश, जिनकी कि सीमा पर गंडक नदी पड़ती है, तो उसके सम्बन्ध में उन दोनों राज्य सरकारों की राय ली जाती है ।

योजना तथा सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : रिवर कमिशंस का मतलब ही है कि कोआर्डिनेशन हो सके, दोनों स्टेट्स जिनका कि उससे ताल्लुक है, उनके इंटरेस्ट्स का ख्याल रखा जा सके ।

Dry Batteries

*2162. **Shri S. V. L. Narasimham** : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whehter it is a fact that the Government have received a representation regarding the scarcity of dry batteries for Radio Sets in Krishna District, Andhra State ; and

(b) if so, the measures adopted to meet the shortage ?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being looked into.

Shri S. V. L. Narasimham : May I know as to how many person or person or concern or concerns, import these batteries ?

Shri Kanungo : We have got five concerns manufacturing dry batteries in this country and their total capacity and production is much above the demand in the country. As far as the local shortage is concerned, we are trying to find out what has happened. It might be due to some difficulty in the distribution system.

Export of Ores

*2163. **Shri Deogam** : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the exporters of Ores have submitted a joint memorandum to Government requesting for an increase in the quota for the export of Ores equal to that of January—June, 1955, as a result of improvement in the supply position of Railway wagons ;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar) : (a) Yes, Sir. Presumably the reference is to the representation dated 6th September, 1955 addressed to Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta.

(b) and (c). The policy for the current period already provides that applications for supplementary allotments would be considered if established shippers and mine-owners find that their normal allotments are inadequate for enabling them to take full advantage of business on offer and wagon availability.

Requisitioned Buildings

*2164. **Shri M. D. Joshi** : Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 906 on the 29th September, 1954 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to release the requisitioned buildings in Connaught Circus, New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the arrangements proposed to be made to accommodate the present occupants of these buildings ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh) : (a) and (b) . The requisitioned buildings in Connaught Place, as in other areas, will be gradually de-requisitioned as and when this becomes possible. When buildings are de-equisitioned, Government endeavours to find alternative accommodation in Government owned or other requisitioned buildings for the occupants who are eligible for Government accommodation.

Shri M. D. Joshi : One of the buildings specifically referred to in Unstarred Question No. 906 was York Hotel ; may I know whether Government are aware that some journalists and correspondents are at present housed in York Hotel ?

Sardar Swaran Singh : I won't be surprised if they are, because certain journalists have been given Government accommodation.

Shri M. D. Joshi : In case Government are going to derequisition this Hotel, what alternative arrangement do Government propose to make for housing these journalists and correspondents ?

Sardar Swaran Singh : I have already attempted to give a reply to that question in the second sentence of the reply which I have just read out.

Price of Raw Jute

*2165. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury** : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a sudden abnormal fall in the price of raw jute ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take in the matter ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):(a) There was some decline in prices of raw jute from the middle of August to the beginning of the current month but it was neither sudden nor abnormal. There was a similar decline in prices about the same time last year. However this downward trend appears to have been arrested and prices are showing an upward trend.

(b). Does not arise.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury : In view of the fact that the price of raw jute fell from Rs.39-8-0 in February to Rs.23-8-0 in the first week of September, may I know whether Government have taken any steps to see that the prices of raw jute are stabilised at an economic level ?

Shri Karmarkar : There is nothing frightning about it and Government do not propose to take any steps in this regard.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury : May I know whether Government have made any calculation as to the economic price of raw jute and if so, what is that price ?

Shri Karmarkar : I shall require notice for ths question ; but the present level of price is not uneconomic in the opinion of the Government.

Shri L. N. Mishra : May I know why the prices of raw jute fall down every year during this period and as the raw jute passes from the hands of the growers to the hands of exporters the prices start rising ? This is a regular trend. Have Government tried to examine it ?

Shri Karmarkar : As I said, in August we did notice a small decrease in the price, but I think there is nothing abnormal about it.

Engineers for River Valley Projects

***2166. Dr. Sstyawadi** : Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in meeting the shortage of trained Engineers for river valley projects;

(b) the names of the Central Water and Power Commission Training Centres opened in the country under this scheme ;

( ) the number of trainees at each centre ; and

(1) the subjects in which they are receiving training ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) : (a) to (d). A State ent giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appe dix XI, annexure No. 5].

डा० सत्यावादी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि रिवर वैली प्रोजेक्ट्स में गवर्नमेंट कितने इंजीनियरों की कमी महसूस कर रही है ?

योजना तथा सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : कुछ हद तक महसूस हो रही है।

डा० सत्यावादी : इस वक्त रिवर वैली प्रोजेक्ट्स में इंजीनियर्स की कितनी कमी है ?

श्री हाथी : हम ने एक कमेटी ऐपाइंट की है जिसका नाम टैकनिक्ल पर्सोनैल कमेटी है, वह इस बारे में जांच कर रही है और उस की रिपोर्ट के बाद सब कुछ मालूम हो जायेगा।

Dr. Rama Rao : In view of the large demand for engineers, both in the Irrigation and other Departments, is it not pathetic to find that out of 30 candidates selected, only 9 completed their training. As the Statement shows, the reason was that jobs were not guaranteed after training. Will Government consider recruiting engineers on a large scale and train them for service in the various Departments ?

Shri Hathi : The experience is that candidates do not come in a good number for training, because as soon as they get appointment, they go to their permanent jobs.

Displaced Students

***2169. Shri D. C. Sharma** : Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state :

(a) the financial aid given during 1954-55 to displaced students from East Pakistan studying in schools and colleges ; and

(b) the amount of aid given so far to displaced schools and colleges from East Pakistan during the above period ?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle) : (a). During the year 1954-55 a sum of Rs. 1,00,95,647/- was given as financial aid to displace students from East Pakistan.

(b). No aid to displaced Schools and Colleges as in the West has been given in the East. But a loan of Rs. 80 lakhs was given to the Government of West Bengal in the years 1949 to 1952 under the "Dispersal Scheme" for dispersing displaced College students from Calcutta in view of congestion in Calcutta Colleges. Financial assistance of Rs. 66·82 lakhs was also given to the Government of West Bengal for the extension of 362 Secondary Schools and Rs. 5·77 lakhs for the starting of 9 High Schools. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 1·31 crores approximately has also been granted for 1238 Primary Schools in the Eastern States.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know what is the maximum amount given to a student studying in the college and the maximum amount given to a student studying in the high school ?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle The maximum amount given is Rs. 60 for a college student and Rs. 40 for a student in the secondary school.

Shri D. C. Sharma : Has the Government received any request from any disrupted institutions—schools and colleges—in East Bengal for rehabilitation grant in terms of land and money and if so, what decision has the Government taken in this matter ?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle : I am not aware of this fact ; but since my senior colleague is in Calcutta, I think that representation must have reached him. I am sure proper steps will be taken in this matter.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury : May I know the figures relating to grants and loans separately so far as the educational institutions of displaced persons are concerned ?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle : Regarding loans, I have said, Rs. 80 lakhs were given to West Bengal Government during the years 1949 to 1952. The remaining are grants.

Cheap Radio Sets

*2170. **Shri Jhulan Sinha** : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 446 on the 2nd March, 1955 and state how far the scheme of manufacturing cheap radio sets has progressed ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) : The specifications for community radio sets which were finalised at the conference of radio manufactures held in December 1954 have since been approved by the Indian Standards Institution, and manufacturers have tendered for the manufacture of sets according to these specifications. The lowest quotation accepted this year is Rs. 130/- exclusive of the cost of loudspeaker. It is, however, expected that when manufacturers have fully tooled up by next year for meeting the demand it will be possible to secure an appreciably lower price.

Shri Jhulan Sinha : In view of the importance of the radio for education and propaganda, may I know whether Government propose to take any steps for furhter cheapening the cost of radio sets ?

Dr. Keskar : The original question is about community radio sets.

Shri Barman : May I know whether any research has been made to reduce the cost of running these cheap radio sets by dry battery in the rural areas ? What would be the present cost of running a radio set in a rural area with a dry battery ?

Dr. Keskar : Whether a dry battery set is cheaper or a battery set is cheaper is a question which it will not be possible for me to answer. The dry battery set has been experienced to be the most practical thing, because re-charging a wet battery is very complicated, more especially when the sets are located far away in the countryside. Therefore, according to the specifications that we have issued, dry battery is always preferred. We do not now make sets for wet batteries.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Jute Mill Machinery

*2147. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri** : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) Whether is is a fact that there is a proposal to set up plants for the manufacture of Jute mill machinery in India ; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the proposal stands at present ?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo) : (a) and (b). Government have already granted their approval to three firms for the manufacture of jute mill machinery.

Restriction on Travel of Refugees

*2148. **Shri Dhusiya** : Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Government are discouraging and stopping the influx of refugees from India *via* Khokhrapar ;

(b) whether Government have intervened in the matter ; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs : (Shri Sadath Ali Khan) : (a) to (c). With the introduction of the Passport Scheme in October, 1952, the Government of Pakistan authorised only the Lahore-Amritsar route for travel by road in the Western Zone. The Government of India approached the Government of Pakistan for authorising an additional route between Munabao (India) and Khokhrapar (Pakistan) to serve persons wishing to travel mainly between Rajasthan and Sind. The Government of Pakistan did not agree to the suggestion. A large number of travellers who found the Munabao-Khokhrapar route more convenient, however, continued to travel by that route. The Government of Pakistan allowed travellers from India to enter Pakistan by this route, even without proper travel documents, but did not allow travellers from Pakistan to use it for entering India.

An agreement was eventually reached between the two Governments on this subject in April, 1955 and the Munabao-Khokhrapar route has been declared as an authorised route for travel between the two countries with effect from the 1st August, 1955. It has been observed from the statistics maintained at the Indian Check Post that the number of persons, who leave India for Pakistan by this route on the strength of Emergency Certificates granted to intending migrants, is, on an average, two persons a day. Other persons utilising this route possess Indian or Pakistani passports with valid visas enabling the holders to visit the other country for specified periods

Government Publications

*2150. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha** : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) why full sets of all publications brought out by his Ministry are not supplied to Members of Parliament as complimentary copies ; and

(b) on wnat basis very limited number of publications and journals are supplied to them?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) : (a) and (b). It has already been decided to supply free to Members of Parliament, usually on reques', all publications relating to Five Year Plan and other publicity. But consistently with the policy recommended by the Estimates Commi tee of minimising the losses in the Publications Division, it has not been possible to supply other publications free. Some costly publications are, however, being supplied at concessional prices.

Indo-Pakistan Trade

*2153. **Shri Heda** : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian buyers of Pakistani jute have not benefited from the devaluation of Pakistan rupee ; and

(b) the minimum price of Pakistani jute for export now and before the devaluation of Pakistan rupee?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar) : (a) Pakistan jute has not become cheaper to Indian buyers after devaluation of the Pakistani Rupee, because she did not revise her minimum price for export to this country which was fixed in terms of Indian rupees.

(b) Prices were fixed on the basis of "Export First" grade and were as follows :

£80 per ton for export to countries having tra sactions with Pakistan in Sterling.

Rs. 952/- (Indian) per ton for export to India.

The above prices were fixed before devaluation and continue to be in force now.

Textile Enquiry Committee

*2154. **Shri S. V. Ramaswamy** : Will he Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given o starred question No. 22 on the 25th July, 1955 and state the decision since taken on the various recommendat on of the Textile Enquiry Committee ?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo) : The report is under consideration.

Dam on Mahi River

*2158. **Shri Bheekha Bhai** : Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Rajasthan have submitted a proposal for the construction of a dam across the river Mahi at Panchalwasa ; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the proposed dam and the Centre's contribution for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 1·95 crores. The extent of Central loan assistance for the scheme has not yet been decided upon.

Small Scale Industries

*2160. **Shri Viswanatha Reddy** : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special programme has been drawn up under the Second Five Year Plan for the development of Small Scale Industries ; and

(b) if so, the total outlay proposed to be set apart for this purpose?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo) : (a) and (b). Programmes for the development of Small Scale Industries have been drawn up by State Governments and by the Small Scale Industries Board. The total outlay to be set apart for these programmes is under consideration by the Planning Commission.

Coal Commissioner's Organisation

*2167. **Shri K. K. Basu** : Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the office of the Chief Mining Engineer (Railway Board) has been brought under the control of the Coal Commissioner ;

(b) whether the development of coal industry is also placed under the control of the Coal Commissioner ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to make permanent the staff of the Coal Commissioner's Department?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) A proposal to make a percentage of the staff permanent is under consideration.

Benzol Recovery Plant

*2168. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao** : Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Benzol recovery plant has been since erected at the Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals Factory Ltd.

(b) if so, the quantity and value of Benzol recovered since its erection; and

(c) the average rate of recovery per day ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey) : (a) Yes.

(b) The quantity of crude benzol recovered up to 15-9-1955 was 1,61,947 gallons and the value of motor benzol and pure benzene produced from crude benzol up to that date was Rs. 1,97,066-6-3.

(c) 1,572 gallons of crude benzol.

छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग

*२१७१. **श्री विभूति मिश्र**: क्या **वाणिज्य और उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि छोटे पैमाने के औद्योगिक यनिटों के विकास के लिये सरकार ने बिहार सरकार को १९५४–५५ में कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो): ३,२३,५२० रुपये का ऋण स्वीकृत किया गया था किन्तु बिहार सरकार ने इसमें से २ लाख रुपये ही लिये हैं ।

Industrial Estates

*2172. **Shri Gidwani** :
Shri Raghunath Singh :

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 812 on the 12th March, 1955 and state :

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision for the setting up of Industrial estates to help small industries in India ; and

(b) if so, where these estates will be located ?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To start with, it is proposed to establish such Estates in the States of Delhi, Saurashtra, Bombay, Madras, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*2173. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Laws applicable in the mainland are also applicable to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Prices of Export Commodities

*2174. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha** : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether there is any machinery to regulate the internal prices of export commodities ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar) : The provisions of Import and Export Control Act and the Indian Tariff Act enable Government to influence internal prices of export commodities. Quantitative regulation of exports and timely adjustment of export duties have helped Government to keep internal prices at reasonably steady levels.

Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council

*2175. **Shri S. N. Das** : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council carried out recently a survey of the World Textiles Export Trade ;

(b) if so, whether the survey report is available ;

(c) the position of the Indian export as explained in this report ; and

(d) the steps, taken, if any, for the expansion of India's export of textiles ?

The Minister of Commerce: (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The statistical Officer of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council has carried out

a statistical review of world trade in Cotton Tex iles for the first half of 1955. A copy of the review conducted by him is placed on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in the Lib a y*, See No. S-344/55].

(a) India continued to hold the second place in world trade. Although the world trade in cotton textiles during the first six months of 1955 declined by 9 as compared with January-June 1954, India's exports dropped by 6·10 only.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library, See* No. S-344/ 55.]

Second Five Year Plan

*2176. **Shri R. S. Diwan** : Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to postpone the finalization of the Second Five Year Plan of the multilingual States until the publication of the report of the States Re-organisation Commission, and

(b) if so, the names of those States ?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra) : (a) and (b) . The Planning Commission has been examining the State Plans as they have been submitted. Work on the second five year plan is proceeding and it is not expected that it will be finalised before the publication of the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission.

News Bulletins of A.I.R.

*2177. **Shri Kamath** :Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any criteria have been laid down for the inclusion of news items in the News Bulletins of A.I.R. and

(b) if so, what they are ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) : (a) and (b). Subject to authenticity, accuracy and good taste, the News Division of the All India Radio is given discretion to include items strictly on the basis of news value.

A.I.R. Station, Vijayawada

*2178. **Shri S. V. L. Narasimham** : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) the pre-requisites for introducing Radio Programme for industrial workers ; and

(b) whether the A.I.R. Station at Vijayawada broadcasts any programme exclusively for industrial workers ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) : (a) The pre-requisites for introducing radio programmes for industrial workers are a sufficiently large industrial population within the service range of a Radio Station and provision of satisfactory listening arrangments by the State Government(s) and/or the employers.

(b) No, Sir.

Bilaspur Merger

*2180. **Dr. Satyavadi** : Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No 982 on the 9th December, 1954 and state:

(a) the main recommendations of the Committee appointed last year to determine the minimum area to be transferred from Bilaspur to Punjab for the Bhakra Nangal Project ; and

(b) the Government's decision thereon ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) : (a) and (b). The Report is still under consideration of the Government and it would not be in the public interest to disclose the recommendations of the Committee at this stage.

Indian Handicrafts Exhibition in Moscow

*2181. **Shri Radha Raman** : Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an exhibition of Indian handicrafts is being organised or Moscow by the All India Handicrafts Board ;

(b) if so, when and for what period ; and

(c) which particular commodities will be displayed at the exhibition ?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The exhibition is expected to commence at the end of September 1955 and will continue for about a month.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 61.

Air Ports Nepal

*2182. {**Shri Bibhuti Mishra :**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state :

(a) the names of all-weather air ports constructed by the Government of India in Nepal ;

(b) the cost of construction ;

(c) whether Government propose to construct some more air ports in Nepal ; and

(d) if so, the names of the places where they will be constructed ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan) : (a) to (d). The Government of India have recently completed the metalling of the landing strip at Kathmandu Gauchar airfield at a cost of approximately Rs. 25/- lakhs. The Government of India are discussing with the Government of Nepal certain improvements in the existing airfields at Simra, Baihrawa, Biratnagar and Pokhra.

D.A.V. College Refugee Camp Lahore

*2183. **Shri Gidwani :** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Hindu and Sikh displaced persons at present lodged in the D. A. V. College Refugee Camp, Lahore who are awaiting repatriation to India ;

(b) since when these people are staying in that camp ; and

(c) the difficulties in the way of their repatriation ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan) : (a) and (b). There were 245 persons in the Camp awaiting repatriation to India on the 1st September 1955. A majority of those persons have been in the Camp since January 1955.

(c) The main difficulty in the expeditious repatriation of these persons is the delay by Pakistan police authorities in granting Clearance Certificates to them.

Iron and Steel

*2184. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha :** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any rise the consumption of iron and steel in [illegible] ; and

(b) if so, to what extent ?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Consumption on the basis of demands receive for controlled categories of steel has increased from 1·5 million tons in 1954 to roughly about 2 million ton in 1955.

Foreign Awards

*2185. **Shri Kamath :** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing :

(a) the names of Indian citizens who have received foreign awards, citations and decorations since the 26th January, 1950 ; and

(b) the description of each of the awards and decorations that have been awarded to them ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 7].

Displaced Persons Market at Shahdara

*2186. **Shri Radha Raman :** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have accepted a proposal of the Delhi State Government for the constructon of a displaced person's market at Shahdara;

(b) if so, the nature of the proposal ;

(c) when it will materialise ; and

(d) the approximate expenditure involved therein ?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle) : (a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed to acquire 4,500 square yards of land in Shahdara town for the purpose of constructing a market.

(c) It is difficult to specify the time the proposal will take to materialise, but it can be said that the work will start soon after the land has been acquired by the Delhi State Government and handed over to the C. P. W. D.

(d) The estimates indicating the approximate expenditure involved have not been worked out so far.

Tawa Hydel Project

1135. Shri Kamath : Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tawa Hydel Project (Tawa river Hoshangabad District Madhya Pradesh) has been included in the Second Five Year Plan for Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Residential Accommodation to Government Employees

1136. Shri Hem Raj : Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of quarters constructed for and allotted to class III and IV Government employees during the years 1952, 1953, 1954, and upto the end of July 1955 in Delhi;

(b) the number of such employees as are without quarters upto the end of July, 1955 ;

(c) steps proposed to be taken to meet this shortage ; and

(d) by what time, the shortage will be made up ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 8].

(c) 4532 quarters for class III Government servants and 1296 quarters for class IV are under construction and 6200 quarters more for class III and 2400 quarters for class IV staff are proposed to be constructed during next year.

(d) It is not the policy of the Government at present to meet the demand of its employees in full. It is, however, hoped that by 1958-1959 80 per cent of the demand of the employees will be met.

Documentary Films

1137. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the total number of documentary films and newsreels sent, abroad during 1954 by the Films Division and the Ministry of External Affairs, country wise ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) : A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 9].

Indian High Commission, London

1138. Shri Ibrahim : Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state :

(a) the functions that the Indian High Commissioner at London has had to perform since 1947 ; and

(b) the salary and allowances etc. that are being paid yearly to foreigners who are employed in the office of the High Commissioner ?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 10.]

(b) £266,030-2-3d, including allowances amounting to £605-2-7d.

Textiles

1139. Shri Ibrahim : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) the *per capita* consumption of cotton textiles in the country during the years 1939, 1942, 1945, 1948, 1951 and 1954, separately ; and

(b) the reasons for the decrease in the *per capita* consumption of cotton textiles, if any ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T.T. Krishnamachari) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 11].

Corrugated Iron Sheets

1140. Shri Ibrahim : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of corrugated iron sheets produced in the country during the years 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55 ; and

(b) the quota allotted to each State during the above period ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) 91,334, 84,460 and 107,798 tons respectively.

(b) allotment of steel is not made category-wise and, therefore, separate figures of allotment of corrugated iron sheets are not available.

Cottage Industries

1141. Shri S. C. Samanta : Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance given to cottage industries at Panipat and Srinagar for making barrack blankets;

(b) whether these blankets were up to the specifications given;

(c) if so, the value of blankets purchased for Government use;

(d) whether any other cottage industry was given assistance in the same way for improving the quality and for arranging regular and speedy supplies; and

(e) if so, their names ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The orders for blankets which were placed on these units during 1954-55 involved price preference to the extent indicated below as compared with mill made blankets :

	per cent
Panipat	11·3
Srinagar	4

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The value of blankets purchased from the cottage industries at Panipat and Srinagar during the year 1954-55 was as under :—

	Rs.
Panipat	3,53,520
Srinagar	3,08,750

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) In the case of blankets, cottage industries in U. P. through the Director of Industries U.P.

Cottage Industries

1142. { Shri H. G. Vaishnav : / Shri Janardhan Reddy : / Shri N. B. Chowdhury :

Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special grants were given to Hyderabad State for the development of the following Cottage Industries —

(i) Gold Thread Industry of Paithan,

(ii) Himroo Mashru Cloth of Aurangabad,

(iii) Bidri Work Industries,

(iv) Nirmal Industries : and

the consumption [illegible]

(b) if so, the amount granted for each so far ?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 12].

Bicycle Parts

1143. Shri H. G. Vaishnav : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any efforts have been made to encourage the production of various parts of bicycles on the basis of cottage industry system ; and

(b) if so, their nature ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) and (b). Bicycle parts are not being produced in the country on a cottage industry basis but by small scale as well as large-scale units. Government have taken various steps to encourage production of cycle parts by the small-scale units. The more important among them are;

(1) Establishment of a Finishing and Testing Centre at Ludhiana;

(2) Expert technical advice and the introductin of Quality Certificate Scheme;

(3) Reservation of quota for the assembly of complete bicycles by the small-scale units ; and

(4) Assistance in the matter of finance and import of raw materials etc.

Migration

1144. Shri J. R. Mehta : Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing :—

(a) the number of Hindus who have migrated from East Pakistan to India upto the 31st July, 1955 ;

(b) the number of Muslim migrants from India to East Pakistan who have returned to India during the same period ;

(c) the number of Muslims, including Muslim migrants from East Pakistan to India who have gone over from India to East Pakistan during the same period;

(d) similar figures in respect of West Pakistan ; and

(e) the over-all shift in the balance of populations as a result of the above processes ?

been worked out [illegible]

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : (a) to (c). Statistics regarding the movement of migrants between India and Pakistan been kept regula ly only with effect from the 15th October 1952 when the Passport and Visa Scheme was introduced. Some information is, however available in respect of the earlier period, This information is not complete or exact. A statement is placed on the Table of the House giving the required information on the basis of the data available with the Government of India [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 13].

Reprinting of Publications

1145. Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps are being taken by the publications Division to reprint the publications which have gone out of stock ; and

(b) if so, by what time they will be available ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) : (a) and (b). Steps are being taken to make available, as soon as practicable reprints of such of these publications as are likely to be in demand.

कागज का कारखाना

११४६. श्री रणवमन सिंह : क्या **वाणिज्य और उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश के सहडाल जिले के उमरिया नामक स्थान में कागज का कारखाना खोलने का एक प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिये सरकार कितनी राशि देगी ;

(ग) इस कारखाने का निर्माण कार्य जब आरम्भ किया जायेगा तथा वह कब से कार्य करने लगेगा ; और

(घ) इस कारखाने से प्रति वर्ष अनुमानतः कितने मूल्य का कागज तैयार होने की आशा है ?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग तथा लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री टी० टी० कृष्णामाचारी) : (क), (ग) और (घ). जी, हां । यह योजना अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) सरकार (केन्द्रीय अथवा राज्य) द्वारा कोई भी वित्तीय सहायता दिये जाने का विचार नहीं है ।

विदेशी प्रैस

११४७. श्री एस० एम० दास : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५४-५५ में भारत सरकार के हैड-क्वार्टरों में विदेशी प्रैसों के कितने अधिकृत प्रतिनिधि (विभिन्न देशों के अलग अलग) थे; और

(ख) उसी कालावधि में विदेशी प्रैस के प्रतिनिधि और संचारदाता के रूप में कितने भारतीय काम कर रहे थे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) ३१ वीं मार्च सन १९५५ को भारत सरकार के मुख्य कार्यालयों (हैड क्वार्टर्स) में विदेशी अखबारों और सम्वाद समितियों के ६१ प्रमाणित सम्वाददाता थे । उनका विवरण निम्नलिखित है :--

यूनाइटैड किंगडम	१५
यू० एस० ए०	१३
यु० के० और यू० एस० ए०	३
पाकिस्तान	२
पाकिस्तान और होंगकोंग	१
यूगोस्लाविया	१
फ्रांस	३
रशा	४
चाइना	२
जापान	७
जर्मनी	३
जर्मनी और स्विटजरलैंड	१
स्विटजरलैंड	१

साउथ अफ्रीका	१
ईस्ट अफ्रीका	१
नीद और फिनलैंड	१
कनाडा और स्विटजरलैंड	१
सीलोन	१
जोड़	६१

(ख) इनम से २१ भारतीय थे जो विदेशी अखबारों और सम्वाद समितियों के प्रतिनिधि या सम्वाददाता की हैसियत से काम कर रहे थे ।

Political Asylum

1148. Sardar Iqbal Singh : Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who have sought political asylum in India during the years 1953, 1954 and 1955 so far, year-wise ;

(b) the number of persons who were granted political asylum in India : and

(c) the number of persons whose request was rejected and the reasons therefor ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : (a) 1953—Nil.

1954 One

1955 Four. Of the persowns who were given asylum in 1955 three are European Portuguese soldiers who crossed over from Goa to Indian territory. The fourth is the wife of one of these soldiers.

(b) Four.

(c) One. It was found upon inquiry that the request for asylum was not based on political considerations.

गुड़

११४९. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या उत्पादन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने ऐसे गुड़ उत्पादन करने वाले क्षेत्रों में जहां बिजली उपलब्ध है, गुड़ के उत्पादन में बिजली का उपयोग करने के लिये एक योजना बनाई है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह योजना किस प्रकार की है और किन-किन स्थानों में कार्यान्वित की गई है; और

(ग) बिजली की सहायता से उत्पन्न गुड़ की प्रति मन अनुमानित लागत क्या है ?

उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री के० सी० रेड्डी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

(ग) गुड़ के उत्पादन में केवल गन्ना पेरने के लिये ही बिजली का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है । किसी विशेष स्थान में, गन्ने की किस्म और कीमत, मजदूरी की दर और बिजली के दाम पर ही गुड़ बनाने की लागत पर निर्भर करेगी ।

Export of Molasses

1150. Shri N. B. Chowdhury : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1581 on the 8th September, 1955 and state the quantity of molasses exported this year up to the end of July, 1955 ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : About, 3,000 tons.

Jute Price

1151. Shri Bibhuti Mishra : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to purchase Jute and to give a fixed minimum price to growers of Jute from the current season ; and

(b) if so, when it will be implemented ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari). (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

चम्बल परियोजना

११५२. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य भारत में चम्बल जल-विद्युत परियोजना कब तक पूरी हो जायगी; और

(ख) इस परियोजना से कब तक बिजली उपलब्ध हो सकेगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) इस परियोजना की प्राथमिक अवस्था (फस्ट स्टेज), जिस में गांधी सागर बांध से जल विद्युत उत्पादन भी सम्मिलित है, सन १९५९-६० तक पूर्ण होने की आशा है ।

(ख) सन १९५९-६० में ।

Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd.

1153. Shri Kamath : Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the obeservation made on page 25 of the 13th Report of the Estimates Committee that " the details of the matter (Choice of contractors and responsibility for the loss on the Government Housing Factory) have been dealt with by a Technical Committee ";

(b) if so, the findings and recommendations of the Technical Committee ;

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government of those findings and recommendation; and

(d) whether a copy of the report of the Technical Committee will be laid on the Table of the House ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh) : (a) to (d). I have just read the comments made by the Estimates Committee on the Government Housing Factory in paragraph 82 of their 13th Report. I shall examine the whole position in the light of the question of the hon. Member.

Advertisements

1154. Dr. Satyawadi : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of newspapers in foreign countries which were given Government advertisements during 1954-55; and

(b) the amount paid to them ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) : (a) Advertisements intended to attract tourists were issued to 53 foreign newspapers, including magazines' travel and trade publications while advertisements for promoting sales of handloom products abroad were issued to 7 newspapers.

(b) Rs. 99,500/-.

विज्ञापन

११५५. **डा० सत्यवादी** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देशी भाषाओं के उन साप्ताहिक पाक्षिक तथा मासिक पत्र-पत्रिकाओं (भाषा-वार) की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें १९५४-५५ में सरकारी विज्ञापन दिये थे; और

(ख) प्रत्येक समाचारपत्र और पत्रिका को उन विज्ञापनों के प्रकाशित करने के लिये कितनी राशि दी गई थी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री डा० केसकर: (क) इसका एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रखा जा रहा है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ११ अनुबन्ध संख्या १४] ।

(ख) ठीक-ठीक आंकड़े बताना सम्भव नहीं होगा ।

Residential Accommodation to Government Employees

1156. Shri Ram Das : Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government employees drawing monthly salary (i) from Rs. 151 to Rs. 250 and (ii) from Rs. 251 to Rs. 500 who have been in service since 1944, but have not been allocated any residential accommodation till now in Delhi and New Delhi.

(b) the number of Government quarters of various categories that are at present under construction ; and

(c) the number of such quarters as are likely to be constructed and become available for allotment by the 31st March, 1955 ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh) : (a) Information is readily available in respect of Government employees (other than Class IV employees) whose monthly emoluments are (i) less than Rs. 250 but not less than Rs. 150 and (ii) less than Rs. 500 but not less than Rs. 250. A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 15.]

(b) and (c). Taking the date mentioned in part (c) of the question as 31st March 1956, the required information is also included in the statement referred to in the answer to part (a) of the question [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 15].

Nekowal Border Incident

1157. **Shri Kamath** : Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 8 on the 25th July, 1955 and state :

(a) whether Government of Pakistan have agreed to pay compensation ; and

(b) if so, when and how much ?

The Prime Minister and Minister External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : (a) and (c). The Government of Pakistan has not so far agreed to pay any compensation in connection with the incident which took place near Nekowal on the 7th May, 1955.

26th September, 1955 (Monday)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIA
NEW DELHI

SIX ANNAS (INLAND) TWO SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

CONTENTS

(19th September to 1st October 1955)

COLUMNS

nday 19th September, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1870 to 1872, 1874 to 1878, 1883, 1884, 1889, 1896 to 1903, 1905 to 1907, 1909, 1912, 1916 to 1918, 1920 and 1921 . . . . . 4863—97

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1868, 1869, 1873, 1879, 1880 to 1882, 1885 to 1888, 1890 to 1895, 1904, 1908, 1910, 1911, 1913 to 1915, 1919, 1922 to 1925 and 1927 to 1935. . . . . 4897—13

Unstarred Questions Nos. 992 to 1027 . . . . . 4914—34

esday 20th September, 1955.

al Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1936, 1937, 1941 to 1944, 1946 to 1948, 1950, 1951, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1959, 1962, 1964, 1967 to 1970, 1939 and 1940. . . . . 4931—58

Short notice Question No. 10. . . . . 4958—60

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1938, 1945, 1949, 1952 to 1954, 1957, 1960, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1971 and 1972 . . . . . 4960—65

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1028 to 1045. 4965—72

ednesday 21st September, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1975, 1977, 1979, 1980, 1984, 1986 to 1988, 1991, 1992, 1994 to 1998, 2003 to 2006, 2008, 2010 to 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2023 and 2025 . . . . . 4973—5003

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1973, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1981 to 1983, 1985, 1989, 1990, 1993, 1999 to 2002, 2009, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2022, and 2026 to 2032 . . . . . 5003—15

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1046 to 1071 . . . . . 5015—28

ursday 22nd September, 1955.

al Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2033 to 2036, 2038 to 2041, 2044, 2046, 2048, 2051, 2055, 2056, 2058 to 2062, 2066 to 2070, 2072 to 2077, 2079 to 2081 and 2084 . . . . . 5029—64

Written Answers to Questions—

tarred Questions Nos. 2037, 2042, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2050, 2052 to 2054, 2063, 2065, 2071, 2078 and 2085 to 2090 . . . . 5064—72

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1072 to 1119 . . . . 5072—96

Friday, 23rd September, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2091 to 2094, 2098 to 2100, 2103, 2105 to 2109, 2111, 2116, 2119 to 2121, 2124 to 2126, 2131, 2132, 2102, 2117, 2122, 2118, 2129 and 2130 5097-

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2095 to 2097, 2101, 2104, 2110, 2112, 2114, 2115, 2123, 2127 and 2128 5128

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1120 to 1134 5133

Monday, 26th September, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2133 to 2146, 2149, 2151, 2152, 2155 to 2157, 2159, 2161 to 2166, 2169 and 2170 5141-

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2147, 2148, 2150, 2153, 2154, 2158, 2160, 2167, 2168, 2171 to 2178, 2180 to 2186 5171

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1135 to 1157 5181-

Tuesday, 27th September, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2187 to 2194, 2196 to 2202, 2204 to 2206, 2209 to 2212, 2216 to 2219, 2221, 2222 and 2225 to 2230 . . . 5193-

Short Notice Question No. 11 5228

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2195, 2203, 2207, 2208, 2213 to 2215, 2220, 2223, 2224 and 2231 to 2263 523

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1158 to 1168 and 1170 to 1215 . . . 524

Wednesday, 28th September, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2266, 2267, 2270, 2272, 2273, 2275, 2276, 2278, 2280 to 2283, 2286, 2287, 2289 to 2291, 2295 to 2300, 2303, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2311 and 2312 52

Short Notice Question No. 12 5

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2265, 2269, 2271, 2274, 2277, 2279, 2284, 2285, 2288, 2292 to 2294, 2301, 2302, 2304, 2309, 2310, 2313 to 2338 . 53

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1216 to 1222, 1224 to 1252, 1254 to 1266 . 5

Thursday, 29th September, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2339 to 2344, 2346, 2349 to 2352, 2354 to 2358, 2360 to 2362, 2364, 2366, 2367 to 2369, 2372, 2390, 2373, 2375 and 2392 . . . . . .

Short Notice Questions Nos. 13 to 16 5

COLUMNS

tten Answers to Questions—

tarred Questions Nos. 2345, 2347, 2348, 2353, 2359, 2363, 2370, 2371, 2376 to 2384, 2384-A, 2385 to 2389, 2391, 2391-A, and 2393 to 2399. . . . . 5380—93

Jntarred Questions Nos. 1267 to 1300, 1300-A, and 1300-B. . 5393—5408

30th September, 1955.

Answers to Questions—

rred Questions Nos. 2401 to 2405, 2408 to 2410, 2413, 2446, 2414 to 2416, 2418 to 2421, 2423 to 2425, 2427 to 2431, 2455, 2433 and 2462. . . . . 5409—41

Short Notice Questions Nos. 17 to 20 . . . . 5441—49

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 2400, 2407, 2411, 2412, 2417, 2422, 2432, 2434 to 2445, 2447 to 2454, 2456 to 2461, 2463 to 2473. . . 5449—66

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1301 to 1369. . . . . 5466—5500

day, 1st October, 1955.

al Answers to Questions—

Short Notice Questions Nos. 21 and 22 . . . . 5501—10

Index . . . . . 1—129

Acc. No. 25483
Date 12.12.2014

LOK SABHA

Monday, 26th September, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See* Part I)

12-01 A.M.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS MADE ON CENTRALLY-FINANCED MULTI-PURPOSE PROJECTS

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power: (Shri Nanda): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement showing progress made on the Centrally-financed multi-purpose projects upto the 31st August, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-342/55]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:

(1) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 8(20)-CT(A)/55, dated the 1st July, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-341/55.]

(2) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 24(22)-CT(A)/55-1, dated the 13th July, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-343/55.]

AMENDMENT TO CINEMATOGRAPH (CENSORSHIP) RULES

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, a copy of the Notification No. 5/14/54-FC/C.C.R.Am/15, dated the 10th September, 1955 making certain further amendment in the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. 338/55.]

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I have to inform the House that the following Bills, which were passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session, have been assented to by the President:

(1) The Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Continuance Bill, 1955.

(2) The Indian Coinage (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

(3) The Prisoners (Attendance in Courts) Bill, 1953.

(4) The State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): On behalf of the Deputy Minister of External Affairs, I beg to make the following statement:

In reply to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 901 tabled by Sardar Iqbal Singh on the 13th September, 1955, it was stated that the number of Indians reported to have been killed by Mau Mau terrorists in Kenya

[Shri Sadath Ali Khan]

so far was six. Information has since been received from the Commissioner for the Government of India in British East Africa to the effect that since the beginning of the emergency in October, 1952, 33 Indians are believed to have been killed by Mau Mau terrorists.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): On behalf of the hon. Minister of Education, I beg to move:

"That Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, three Members from among themselves to serve on the Central Advisory Board of Education."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, three Members from among themselves to serve on the Central Advisory Board of Education."

The motion was adopted.

INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Rule 2(6) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, read with Rule 6(6) thereof, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one Member from among themselves to be a member of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research *vice* late Shri Hira Singh Chinaria."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Rule 2(6) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, read with Rule 6(6) thereof, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to be a Member of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research *vice* late Shri Hira Singh Chinaria."

The motion was adopted.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Nanda: I introduce the Bill

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the Prize Competitions Bill, 1955. Three hours have been allotted to this Bill which means that this Bill will be disposed of by about 3 P.M. Thereafter the House will take up the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

The House will sit today up to 6 P.M.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of information only, may I ask whether the amendment by the Rajya Sabha of the Companies Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha will result in any extension of this Session?

Mr. Speaker: It is very difficult for me to say. We have decided that we end the session by the 1st of October at the latest. If necessary, time will have to be found for it. The House may sit longer or there will be some other change. I cannot say anything definitely about it.

PRIZE COMPETITIONS BILL

Mr. Speaker: As I have already announced, the House will now take up the Prize Competitions Bill, for which the time is up to 3 P.M.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to provide for the control and regulation of prize competitions, be taken into consideration."

This Bill is simple and short. It does not really call for any elaborate explanation. As its name indicates, it is designed to provide for the control and regulation of price competitions. This menace has come to the forefront and has assumed really appalling proportions. The question of regulating and controlling prize competitions had been before the Government for a pretty long time. During this interval, the State Governments were consulted and they were all unanimously in favour of legislation more or less in the same form in which this Bill was framed and later introduced in this House.

This system of crossword puzzle competitions has become almost an organised fraud. The runners of these competitions try to allure the guileless people and make large sums of money. There is that inevitable weakness in human nature to get rich quick and easily. So, these competitions hold out such temptation. The poorer the man, the greater is his desire to secure a large sum of money if possible within a day or two. So, the victims do not belong so much to the richer as to the poorer classes. This system is particularly directed towards impoverishment of the middle classes, and some times the students also are taken in. The illiterate, uneducated people have little interest in these competitions because they cannot manage to solve the puzzles. It is the literate and the educated people, who are often in difficulty and whose lot is not ordinarily very enviable, who fall into the trap.

The competitions as they are conducted in many places are no better than lotteries. A simple puzzle is published, advertised widely and entries are invited. The puzzle admits of five, six, seven or even more solutions, but those who organise the competitions arbitrarily select one of these and according to the prevailing practice it is open to a person to put in any number of entries. The hope that at least one of the entries may tally with the one selected by the runners induces one to put in as many entries as one can possibly afford, but ultimately it comes to this that there are seven or eight solutions. Of them one is selected and perhaps the one which very few can possibly manage to reach. So, out of these seven, only the man who happens to get that one solution earns the prize. It is like putting six or seven or twelve tickets in a bag and asking a man to pull out one. There is hardly any difference between a lottery of this type and the crossword puzzle competitions. So, it has become necessary to protect these guileless people who are so seduced and tempted.

The business has grown tremendously. I have with me a letter from one of the most respectable leaders in the country, and he says that the menace of the crossword puzzle competitions is terrible. These are the words used by him. And he adds that many young men are driven to madness by their pursuit of this craze which, once they go in for it, possesses them, so that it not only leads to impoverishment, but also has become almost a danger to society. In any case, it causes real widespread demoralisation, and the fact that it is

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

mostly the youth of the country who suffer under this system makes it all the more abnoxious.

The Bill provides that no crossword puzzles which are intended to yield a prize of more than Rs. 1,000 in a month will be allowed. Crossword puzzles above Rs. 1,000 will be banned, and where these puzzles are intended to secure an award of less than Rs. 1,000 a licence will be necessary and the procedure will have to be regulated. This will meet the case of genuine, *bona fide* competitions by providing a little money which does not serve as a great temptation but can add to the zest of such solutions and such enquiries. So, it has been provided that prize competitions up to Rs. 1,000 will be admissible, but only subject to the licences which will probably prescribe conditions which will make this practice wholesome and not lead to such consequences as the existing system has produced.

I have before me figures showing that some of the persons who have formed themselves into corporations or otherwise into partnerships have been able to collect about Rs. 40 lakhs in a year. Large sums of money have been collected by way of taxes on the amounts earned by the organisers of crossword puzzle competitions in some States. So, there can be no doubt about the necessity of regulating these competitions.

As will be clear, an absolute ban has not been imposed. It is still possible that crossword competitions may be so managed that they do not lead to any evil results and still give some scope for activity to those who are interested in the solution of such puzzles. So far as these puzzles are likely to be treated as games of skill which call for real intelligence, the law will still admit of such competitions being held, but the evil will have been completely nipped now and the disastrous consequences that have followed so far will not ensue.

The provisions of this Bill have been welcomed by the press generally. Hardly anybody has spoken or written against the Bill excepting, of course, those who are directly interested in what some one has characterised as the plunder of the unwary. So, besides those who have been using this as a swindle for collecting large sums of money from innocent creatures, students, young men and others belonging to the middle classes, there is hardly any one who has his sympathy with those who have been indulging in this practice.

So, I hope this Bill will be accepted unanimously by this House.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for the control and regulation of prize competitions, be taken into consideration."

I find that there is an amendment to this motion by Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy. Does the hon. Member want to move it?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The amendment has been circulated to hon. Members, and it may be taken to be in the possession of the House along with the original motion.

May I request the hon. Member, Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy, not to change his seat? He usually sits elsewhere than where he is sitting. I was just going to say that the hon. Member was absent. If Members change their seats in this manner, they take the risk of being ignored not intentionally but unintentionally. The Chair's association with Members is through the seats that they occupy rather than their faces or names.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Kancheepuram): I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Before that, I should like to clarify one position. A time of 3 hours has in all been allotted to

this Bill by the Business Advisory Committee. I was considering what time should be allotted for the consideration motion, and what time for the clauses and the third reading. I think more time will be required for the consideration motion, since the clauses are few in number. So, shall I say, 2 hours for the consideration motion, and 1 hour for the other stages?

Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: We shall have 2 hours for the consideration motion, and 1 hour for the other stages, including the consideration of the clauses and the third reading. The point of order will be included in the general consideration.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): There are a number of amendments also.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members who wish to urge points of order are certainly welcome. But while doing so, they should try to see that they place only the points and not elaborate the points in such a manner as if they are arguing before a court. What is the point of order?

Dr. Krishnaswami: I rise to a point of order. At the outset, I should like to say that most hon. Members are agreed on the need for having social control on prize competitions, which like football pools in England tend to corrupt and distort the taste of people by opening out vistas of easy money. But that is not the issue here.

I submit that discussion on the motion for consideration should not be proceeded with, as the legislation proceeds on the basis of delegation of legislative power by the States under article 252 of the Constitution. The question whether the States have such legislative power has been the subject-matter of adjudication by the High Court of Bombay, and is now under appeal before the Supreme Court. Article 252 is meant to confer power on Parliament to legislate on a State matter, if two or more States think that the matter should be regulated by Parliament presumably for the purpose of bringing about uniformity. It appears from the Statement of Objects and Reasons that four States have passed resolutions authorising Parliament to legislate.

This delegation presupposes that the subject-matter of the present legislation is relatable to Entry 34 (Betting and Gambling) of the State List. Now, it appears from the petition that has been circulated under rule 185(2) that the petitioners challenged the validity of certain laws dealing with the same subject in the High Court of Bombay. The High Court upheld the contention of the petitioners. The Bombay Government have now appealed to the Supreme Court against this decision, and the question whether the subject-matter is within the State field is pending adjudication by the Supreme Court. While the matter is pending —and by virtue of the facts disclosed in the petition—it would be difficult to have a real debate without reference to and discussion of matters which are *sub judice*. Had the Government of Bombay not filed the appeal but taken the course of passing a resolution conferring power on Parliament under article 252, then this House would have had the opportunity of a free and full discussion. If it is ultimately held by the Supreme Court that the subject-matter of the Bombay enactment, which is also the subject-matter of the present legislation, is outside the State field, then the Preamble, on the basis of which we are asked to take cognisance, would be entirely wrong and improper. If this is so, then the delegation is bad. Parliament, no doubt, would then have the power to legislate again. But legislation in the present form would be bad.

While the competence of Parliament to make laws cannot be questioned, it must be understood that legislation on a matter which is *sub judice* is always viewed with extreme disfavour, and for good reason.

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

By choosing to exercise its powers without any regard for proprieties, Parliament may unconsciously reduce the judiciary in the eyes of the common man. We are legislating for the citizen, and it must appear to him that not only are we legislating for a desirable purpose but that we are not seeking to undermine respect for the judiciary. The judiciary and the legislature are after all two arms of the State. There is an obligation on each one to respect and promote respect for the other.

It was this aspect which led President Patel,—your illustrious predecessor—the first elected president of the Legislative Assembly, to rule that the Public Safety Bill should not be taken up for consideration. With your permission, Sir, I shall quote one relevant sentence which crystallises his attitude on this matter. President Patel remarked:

> "There are, as hon. Members are aware, certain limitations of debate, which are expressly laid down by standing order No. 29 in the interests of fair and reasonable debate within the House, as also in the larger interests of the public and the State."

I want to underline the phrase 'the larger interests of the public and the State'.

Similar to standing order No. 29 is our rule 332 which reads as follows:

> "A Member, while speaking, shall not refer to (i) any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending;"

Can we discuss this Bill without referring to the matters referred to in the petition, which are *sub judice*? Obviously, we cannot. Therefore, we should like to have a ruling from you, Sir, on this point. If such references are permitted, which I am afraid cannot be prevented, it would involve an abuse of the procedure of this House, and hence this motion for consideration should be held out of order.

But it may be argued that the rule that a matter which is under adjudication should not be brought before the House applies only to motions but not to Bills. On page 380 of May's *Parliamentary Practice* (*Fifteenth Edition*), this is what is stated:

> "A matter whilst under adjudication by a court of law should not be brought before the House by a motion or otherwise. This rule does not apply to Bills."

In the footnote, it is said that it is a private ruling dated 2nd March, 1949 in the House of Commons. I have not been able to trace the reasons which led the Speaker of the House of Commons to give this ruling.

But presumably this ruling is based on two well-known considerations. Firtsly, it might be in the public interest to bring about a final settlement of a dispute pending in courts, by legislation. Secondly, it might be necessary to give effect to the intention of the legislature imperfectly expressed through the medium of language thereby creating avenues for sterile controversy. Such was the basis of the legislation pertaining to the first amendment to the Constitution, that is of article 31. Such was indeed the basis of the legislation pertaining to the amendment to the Income-tax Act.

I believe that here we have a different situation. Here some of the States which have delegated the power to Parliament have already laws on the subject. The object of Parliament enacting laws, under article 252, is mainly to secure uniformity. There is no urgent public interest requiring us to act in the face of a pending suit.

It would have been more proper, and I say it with the greatest deference, if the Bombay Government when it passed the resolution, had simultaneously taken action to withdraw the suit from the Supreme

Court. If this has escaped the attention of the Government of Bombay, even now, before we proceed to consider this matter, it may be well if that Government considers this request thereby promoting the dignity and respect for the judiciary and cordial relations between this House and the judiciary, so essential for the harmonious functioning of democracy

This Bill raises many important issues. Mr. Speaker, the House would be most thankful to you for a full and comprehensive ruling, so that both the legislature and the executive might have a clear perception of the proprieties that have to be respected.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): I have heard Dr. Krishnaswami. He nas based all his arguments on the Statement of Objects and Reasons, which says that this particular matter is covered by Entry 34 in List II. Therefore, the different State Governments have passed resolutions authorising Parliament to pass a particular legislation, which is intended to bring about uniformity. Now, this entry 34 refers to betting and gambling. I have cared to understand the whole import of the Bill—the substance of the Bill—and I find that this control and regulation of prize competitions cannot, at least in a manner which will be acceptable to all, be said to be coming under 'betting or gambling'. My submission is that the subject of this Bill does not come under entry 34, because there are many decisions of different High Courts which have stated that when in any competition, the element of chance has been eliminated and there is some play allowed for intelligence, it cannot be said to be in the nature of gambling or betting. I feel, though I have never tried to solve any crossword puzzle, that there is some element of chance and that, therefore, it will be difficult for us to say that it is not in the nature of gambling or betting. I feel, after reading Lists II and III that this question of prize competitions, in the nature in which it has become a menace, has not been covered by any entry. In that case, we have to fall back upon article 248 of the Constitution which gives residuary power to Parliament as far as legislation is concerned. If the matter comes under List I, there is no question about the competence of Parliament; if the matter comes under List II, the States have to surrender their powers under article 252 in favour of the Central legislature so as to bestow it with the competence to pass legislation. But if it does not come under the Concurrent List, nor under Lists I and II, then necessarily we are thrown back to article 248 which vests all residuary powers in regards to legislation with the Central Parliament. Therefore, my submission is that it is not correct to state that it comes under entry 34.

Another point I want to make is this. My hon. friend, Dr. Krishnaswami, was pleased to quote the late Mr. Patel and a ruling that he gave in 1929 on the Public Safety Act. But I feel that that ruling will not be valid and applicable to the present case. This Bill refers to a certain evil which has become very widespread in the different States. If we accept that ruling in its broad perspective, as Dr. Krishnaswami wants us to accept it, then it would mean that we cannot take into consideration amendment of section 379 of the Indian Penal Code because so many prosecutions for theft are pending before different courts. I quite accept that even under our rule 332, we cannot refer to a statement of fact which is concerned with any matter pending before a court. But here we are not considering any particular fact or any particular case which is pending before the court. The evil is of a general nature—if we can call it an evil. Even in innocent matters, it will be necessary for the State to take controlling powers. Take, for instance, the Companies Bill or any other Bill in which in an innocent matter the State may be pleased to take controlling powers in its own hands in order to give uniform shape to certain aspects in the country. That way, I feel that the ruling which was given by the late Mr. Patel—though

[Shri S. S. More]

a well considered ruling has no application or validity in this particular case. I do concede that none of us shall be competent to refer to the facts of a case—now the Bombay case—which is before the Supreme Court. Unfortunately, I have not read the facts of the case, but it is quite competent for you Sir, to say that none of the Members here should refer to the facts of that particular case. But as regards the general evil or the general aspect of the matter, this House shall not be precluded from discussing it, and in view of the fact that we must do something to save innocent people, who are increasingly becoming victims of such competitions, it is highly desirable that this sovereign Parliament should proceed to discharge its duty and responsibility in a competent and prompt manner as far as possible.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): I would like to submit that the objection made by my hon. friend, Dr. Krishnaswami, appears to me to be completely misconceived. I should like to refer also in this connection to the fact that all of us this morning got a certain petition submitted to this House circulated to all Members of this House, a petition which included many points, which I have heard repeated in a different form by my hon. friend, Dr. Krishnaswami. I know that there is a right of petition which is prized by all citizens, but I do not think that up to date we have had circulated to all Members of Parliament, copies of petitions which had references to the legality or otherwise of certain Bills pending before this House as promptly as this particluar petition has been circulated. But that is neither here nor there, as far as your ruling is concerned. But I feel your ruling would go against Dr. Krishnaswami because as far as the Bombay Act is concerned, certain questions have been raised about it and the matter is now pending before the Supreme Court. As far as the Prize Competitions Bill, as moved by the Home Minister, is concerned, it is an all-India measure based on all-India considerations, founded upon representations received from different parts of the country, based also upon the attitude of the Government and also, I hope, the attitude of the country in regard to these prize, competitions and to these back-door instances of betting and gambling. As a matter of fact, I should think that this Bill is couched in such terms that, may be, we can extend its ambit and, may be, we can try, if that is at all possible, to bring in such things as horse racing and sweepstakes, and try to highlight an abuse which has been going on too long. My submission is that this is an all-India measure, based upon all-India considerations, and the Bombay Act had reference to certain provincial complications which, possibly, have given rise to certain legal technicalities which have been taken from court to court and are now pending before the Supreme Court. I feel, therefore, that there would be no impropriety in our discussion of this Bill. If any reference is made in the course of the discussion to a matter about which questions have been raised in the High Court and are now pending in the Supreme Court, I am sure the reference would be made in a seemly fashion with all the dignity that is appropriate to the proceedings of this House and with all the respect and deference that is due to our judiciary. But as far as the legislative powers of this House are concerned, as Shri S. S. More has pointed out, there is no question about it, that we can proceed with this legislation, and since its entire presupposition is different, quantitatively and qualitatively, from the presupposition of the Bombay Act, we can certainly proceed with the discussion of this Bill, and I submit you should rule that it is completely in order.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): I would urge for your earnest consideration one aspect of the matter which has not been much in evidence here. Most of us here are agreed that there should be control and regulation of prize competitions, and the House would not have had any

difficulty in proceeding with the discussion, if this particular matter was not pending adjudication in the Supreme Court. My hon. friend Shri S. S. More, referred to theft cases pending before several courts, but I am afraid—with due deference to his legal experience and wisdom—that that is not on all fours here, because the question in regard to those cases which may be pending in the courts—is not whether theft is good or evil or is legal and all that, but one of appeal on issues of fact only. Here the point referred to by Dr. Krishnaswami with regard to the ruling given by your predecessor, the first occupant of that throne—dignified throne—here, has been incorporated in the Rules themselves, now, rule 332 or part of it. So there is no question or difficulty about it. I would only invite your attention to one particular matter, and it is this. The Statement of Objects and Reasons in paragraph 1 refers to these crossword puzzles and similar competitions. The second sentence reads:

> "Though they purport to be games of skill, they really provide a form of gambling to the public".

Perhaps most of us will agree with this statement. Yet there is one difficulty or snag—and that is this. The issue before the Supreme Court. I understand, is exactly this. An appeal has been filed by the Bombay Government under article 132 before the Supreme Court. In the Bombay High Court, a single Judge decided against the Government and in favour of the party concerned, and the appeal court held that the tax levied by Government was a tax on business, and so, the party concerned was entitled to all the rights or benefits under the particular Act. But the Bombay Government moved the Supreme Court in regard to this particular narrow issue. I am not going through all the grounds of the appeal but there is one ground—as the Bombay Government states in its petition—and it is this: the appeal court ought to have held that the impugned tax was a tax on betting and gambling and was not tax on business or profession. This is the main ground, which is the crux of the matter in this particular case. The Statement of Objects and Reasons is quite contrary to this. The second sentence of the Statement deals with this particular issue and says "Though they purport to be games of skill, they really provide a form of gambling to the public." I am not concerned with the question of the merits or demerits of the various prize competitions, but I am concerned with the constitutional aspect of the matter. If, for instance, the Supreme Court adjudicates and holds that it was not a tax on business or profession and that it is a tax on betting and gambling, it would be all right. But on the contrary, if the Supreme Court in its judgment holds that it was not a tax on betting and gambling but a tax on business and profession, then the ground under this Bill will be completely cut. Once it is held that it is not betting and gambling, the Statement of Objects and Reasons falls through. The Supreme Court is considering this narrow issue raised by the Bombay Government whether it is betting and gambling or business and profession, and one way or the other the Supreme Court will decide the matter, and then only we will also be competent to hold whether this is an evil as said in the Statement. For instance, the object of the Government is to remove this evil, but if this is not held to be an evil by the Supreme Court, then it will be no evil at all. And many of the businesses conducted by persons in high positions are not considered as evil but as various kinds of business—they are not regarded as evil by our Government and our Parliament also. Once the Supreme Court, holds that it is not betting and gambling but it is profession and business, then there will be no *raison detre* for the Bill. This is the constitutional aspect of the matter and I would urge your earnest consideration of it for our future guidance.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): On this point of order, there is absolutely no doubt that this Parliament is competent to legislate on this matter; we are competent to change the law—may be it is decided by a series of decisions—and it is also therefore inherent in that power that we can change a law or a decision which is in the process of finalising itself. There is no doubt in my mind about this. The next thing I would submit is that apart from whether it comes under the State List or the Central List, that is a matter which is not worth considering, because the formality that is now adopted is that if we have our power, we can pass the law. If it is a thing which is in the State List, we have obtained the consent of the States. The only thing that is to be taken into account is as to how the particular individual who has been a party to the matter now pending in the Supreme Court, will be affected by the Bill that the Parliament is to consider now. The most important thing to be remembered is that it is not the Bombay State that has raised the objection that it would be prejudicial. You will see that it is the man who has succeeded in the Bombay High Court and other courts so far. If the consequence of this legislation is that the Bombay appeal is made infructuous or unnecessary, the man, who is petitioning us, has nothing to suffer. In fact, he has succeeded already. Therefore, this matter also need not raise any difficulty before us. There is one thing, namely, that the matter that we are going to legislate upon may involve directly or indirectly some embarassment; as Shri More pointed out, it is unnecessary that we should go into the facts of the particular case that is pending. It is open to you to direct that we need not go into or refer to the facts of the pending case. Because there is a particular case pending, the powers of this House need not be kept without exercise. My submission is that this Bill is perfectly in order.

Shri S. V. L. Narasimham (Guntur): Dr. Krishnaswami has raised his point of order on the pendency of the matter before the Supreme Court. I have also gone through the petition circulated to Members, and have come to the conclusion that there is absolutely no dispute about the powers of this Parliament to regulate these prize competitions. The question that has arisen before the Supreme Court is whether a particular competition constitutes a lottery or not and whether the restrictions imposed by the Bombay Government are reasonable or not, whether the Bombay Government has got the powers to regulate inter-State tax, etc. Nowhere has any dispute been raised about the powers of the Parliament to regulate these matters. In view of the information placed before us, I would respectfully submit that there has been absolutely no dispute about the competency of this power of regulating prize competitions. Even if the Supreme Court holds that the State Legislatures have no power in this behalf, it will in no way affect the competence of this Parliament. I would, therefore, submit that there is no substance in the point of order raised.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha (Hazaribagh East): As far as I have been able to understand, two points have been raised. The first is that this matter is *sub-judice* and the second is that it is not a game of skill but a game of chance, which falls within entry 34 of the State List, for which the Parliament is not competent to legislate unless the authority is derived from or delegated by the other States concerned.

So far as the first point is concerned, I was not in this House in the year 1950 or 1951, but I remember that there was a similar case before this House in respect of the Bihar Abolition of Zamindari Act. When the High Court at Patna declared that the Bihar Abolition of Zamindari Act was *ultra vires*, thre was an appeal before the Supreme Court, and during the pendency of that appeal, as

far as I am informed, this House effected an amendment to the Constitution, the effect of which was that the *ultra vires* character of the legislation was taken out. That amendment was passed here when the matter was still pending before the Supreme Court. So, we have got a precedence and we can still find out, whether or not, in that debate matters were discussed and referred to in respect of such points as were pending before the Supreme Court for consideration.

Secondly, I can do no better justice than to quote a few lines from a very important and classic judgment on crossword puzzles which was delivered by the Lord Chief Justice of England. I will read out a few lines from it which will clear up misapprehensions. That was a case which arose in the year 1935 in respect of the Great Crossword offer of £2,000 that appeared in the *People* on the 27th January, 1935. The lower courts, of course, held that that was a game of skill and thereafter there was an appeal by the Government before Their Lordships. The learned Lord Chief Justice said:

> "I have read the scheme again and again. There is nothing to suggest, much less to undertake, that the competition editor will seek to find or to prescribe the best solution. There is no clue at all to the qualifications of the editor. There is no clue at all to the frame of mind in which he will act, or has already acted at the material time. There is no clue to the criterion, if any, by reference to which the standard has been fixed..."

Further, it is very important:

> "It is to be the solution that is found, on examination, to coincide most nearly with a set of words chosen beforehand by somebody not known, by a method, if any not stated, that person being perfectly at liberty to act in an arbitrary, capricious or mischievous spirit. In other words, the competitors are invited to pay a certain number of pence to have the opportunity of taking blind shots at a hidden target."

So, thereafter, the learned Judge held that it was not a game of skill but that it was a game of chance. These matters can be disposed of now and I think there is nothing to doubt our legislative competence and so this Parliament should proceed with this Bill.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): May I be allowed to raise another point of order?

Mr. Speaker: Let us first dispose of the first one.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It will go together; it will help you.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons gives a misleading statement in paragraph 2 that the subject matter of the proposed legislation falls within entry 34 in List II of the Schedule VII to the Constitution. It was suggested by Shri More and I reiterate the position. Betting and gambling are the only subjects which are covered by item 34. If this Parliament is going to legislate on this particular subject, the subject covered by this Bill; then it should come only under the residuary powers of this Parliament and if it comes under article 246, the Parliament is competent. This misleading statement will create a sort of difficulty in the application of the laws to the various State which have not passed resolutions asking for the passing of this legislation. So, to begin with, if the second paragraph of the Statement of Objects and Reasons is dropped, then my submission is that we are competent to legislate. Then it will clear all difficulties for the future and the law will apply to the whole of India without any reservation whatsoever. My submission is that from the Statement of Objects and Reasons, Government should see to it that this paragraph 2 is dropped.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: No more argument is necessary. We have argued the question for nearly 45 minutes or 40 minutes. I am prepared to hear the hon. Minister. To my mind the point is very clear and simple.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Since you, Sir, have been pleased to ask me to say something in reply to the arguments advanced by Dr. Krishnaswami, I submit to your orders; but I am interested in getting a correct ruling and not in taking the time of the House myself.

I have listened to Dr. Krishnaswami with amusement and amazement. That is all I have to say.

Mr. Speaker: To my mind, the point is very small and very clear. There have been arguments on different aspects; they are no doubt very learned but some of them seem to be irrelevant.

Nobody doubts the competence of this House. Shri Raghavachari explained the position, I think, very well. Whatever name you give it, it will be for the courts later on to decide whether this is betting or gambling. What you call gambling or betting may or may not be so. The Act, if challenged in a court of law, (if the Bill is passed into an Act), will be the subject-matter of interpretation by courts including the question of the powers of this House.

The only small point raised is as to whether pending an appeal, the matter being *sub-judice*, this Bill should be taken up, if taken up, the fear is expressed that there will not be any full and free discussion or debate. That seems to be the only point at issue, to my mind.

Now, if the hon. Members will look to the Bill and take the contents of the petition as correct, I am not quite sure whether the petition represents all aspects of the matter. It certainly represents those aspects which affect the petitioner. But whatever that may be, the issue is very limited.

There has been a certain dispute between certain parties and the Government of Bombay in which it appears that one issue was about the competence of the State legislature to control this kind of transactions—call them gambling, trade, industry, whatever you like—when it was outside the limit of the State. That seems to have been one point. I must say I have not read the full judgment of the first court: I only read the headlines; but that seems to me the point. The first court held that some parts of the legislation were *ultra vires* of the Government of Bombay. The appeal court took a different view; they did not hold it as *ultra vires* and thus that point is disposed of.

But it can be argued that that point is again open for argument before Supreme Court. The respondent is entitled to support his case and even to plead the same arguments which were rejected by the appellate court but upheld by the first court. For aught we know, the Supreme Court may uphold the first court. It can therefore be reasonably argued that the point of the *ultra vires* character is still a point in dispute.

But here we have to remember that this applies only to the competency of legislation by the Bombay legislature. We have nothing to do with that. Whether the Bombay legislature was competent or incompetent, the question for us is whether we are competent and that question is not raised by Dr. Krishnaswami. He concedes that this House has got the power. I am not dealing with that aspect, therefore, any longer as part of the point of order.

Now, let us see why he says that the matter being *sub judice* we need not discuss it here. I have dealt with the part of the legal aspect and whatever law might have been discussed there in the appellate judgment or the first court's judgment or is going to be discussed before the Supreme Court is not the point which we are going to discuss here at all. So, that disposes of a major portion of the argument.

What was the decision? The decision was only as regards certain specific facts and those were whether a particular set of circumstances, that have been before the courts, constitute gambling, betting and whether they are liable to the tax imposed by the Government of Bombay. These are all questions of facts; these are not general questions and the Bombay High Court did not decide as to whether gambling was good or bad whether it should be permitted or not. It was not their business to express any opinion on the policies that the Government should follow. They were only considering a certain legislation of the Government of Bombay and came to a certain conclusion. The first court came to the conclusion that it was gambling. The appellate court came to a different conclusion but it maintained the order of the first court on the ground that a licence was given and therefore the Government could not take action. That is a different proposition again.

So, my mind is clear on this point and I need not go into all details. Though Dr. Krishnaswami was good enough to request me to give a detailed ruling I do not think there is any occasion for that. This ruling is also confined to the facts of a particular case which we are considering.

1 P.M.

It has to be remembered that when the pending matter arises under a certain Act the two main questions to be considered are whether having regard to the facts of the particular case the competition amounts to a lottery and whether by reason of the licence it is protected from tax. A debate on the present Bill can take place without a reference to the subject-matter of the pending appeal. I am quite clear in my mind that we shall not and we need not discuss the facts of this case in appeal though arguments are perfectly competent on the question of the evil nature of these prize competitions, how they are arranged and how they are worked and all that. The court is not going to hear the general question; the court will restrict itself to particular facts of the case. Therefore, if we do not refer to the facts of that particular case to support any arguments here, there is no bar as to why this question could not be taken up in this House and I do not see how the appellants or the respondents, whoever may be interested can be prejudiced by a discussion in this House. I am clear in my mind that any debate in this House cannot prejudice the hearing of the appeal.

Then, Dr. Krishnaswami himself was good enought to point out an authority against himself and that is—what is stated in *May's Parliamentary Practice*—that this does not apply to Bills. It is the inherent power of the Parliament to legislate. Supposing there is a bad law, shall we sit with folded hands and allow the bad law to continue. The hon. Member Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha just now pointed out a case of the amendment of the Constitution and validation of the Bihar Act which was declared *ultra vires* by the High Court of Bihar while the appeal was pending. The legislature sits here for the purpose of taking stock as to what should be done for the welfare of the people and if the legislature feels that a particular measure declared *ultra vires* or invalid by the courts requires recasting again, I think it is perfectly competent to legislate. We have this instance of the amendment of the Constitution. It is a telling instance on that point and I need not repeat these instances here.

I may also remind the House that in this very House a Bill for controlling prize competitions was recently introduced by a private Member and it was discussed in this House even though the appeal was pending. That has happened in this House and discussion has taken place, but the private Bill was not pursued further because the Government were going to bring a Bill. So, there is a precedent also that we can discuss without reference to the particular decision or particular matter pending before the Supreme Court.

[Mr. Speaker]

I need not, I think, speak with details on the point made about the Statement of Objects and Reasons and all that. I have not been able to understand the argument. Whatever is stated in the Objects and Reasons, the Objects and Reasons are not going to control the language of the particular Bill.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sub-clause (2) of clause 1 does.

Mr. Speaker: What does sub-clause (2) say:

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It says:

> "It extends to the States of Andhra, Bombay and Patiala and East Punjab States Union and all Part C States."

Therefore the Objects and Reasons..

Mr. Speaker: That is not incorporating the Objects and Reasons and referring to the Objects and Reasons. The Objects and Reasons are always expressed in simple language and not in the language of a law, though of course it is not very loose language. But, so far as I remember, the rule of interpretation has been that the language of the statute will be taken into consideration and only in cases of doubt that other circumstances may be referred to. But, where the language of the statute is clear, one will not be allowed to go behind the statute and, whatever the intention of the legislature is, that intention will be taken to be found in the enactment itself. Therefore, to my mind, any reference to Objects and Reasons—I will not say, is irrelevant—I will say, as a matter of courtesy to hon. Members who urge the point, that I could not understand their argument on that point.

I believe I have touched most of the important points and I need not reply to every point that has been raised. Therefore, I think I must over-rule that point of order and allow the motion to proceed, with only this request to the Members that they will not refer to the facts—not of the law—but of the particular case under appeal. That is the only limitation on the debate. So, let us proceed.

Shri Kamath: Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy's amendment is not complete unless the names are read.

Mr. Speaker: I do not stand on technicalities of that type. If the amendment comes up for serious consideration in the House, he will suggest the names and I shall allow him to do so.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I have given them.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it may be I am prepared to give latitude to have the names later on. Let us see whether the House is prepared to accept that motion.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: A little after I came to this House I gave notice of my intention to introduce an unofficial Bill on this very point and I got an opportunity of introducing the Bill in this House on the 14th of August, 1953. After that, the Bill had to pass through different processes of classifications and categorisations and thereafter it came on the order paper with my motion on the 24th of December, 1954, for consideration.

I moved my motion for consideration and after I had proceeded a little the Government intervened through the then Home Minister, the hon. Dr. Katju, who gave an assurance to this House that the Government would be coming forward with an appropriate legislation on this point and that I should not further waste the time of this House. As I thought that I was going to achieve my object, I moved another motion for adjournment of the debate and the debate was adjourned.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair*]

I am happy that today the Government has come forward with this Bill.

But, my Bill was for a complete ban of the whole system whereas the Government have come with this Bill, in which we find something, which we cannot wholly support. No doubt, we congratulate the Government for having taken an effective step in this direction, but we hope that this is the first step, and the second step that the Government will take will be to eradicate this evil from this country altogether.

I need not go into the history of these crossword puzzles, but it would not be out of place here to say a few words. Early in the eighties of the last century in Great Britain one Mr. Hamsworth, a journalist of genius, invented this device in order to boost up circulation of his paper. He thought that this was one of the best devices which could capture the imagination of the reading public and help to increase the circulation of his paper by leaps and bounds. He issued his weekly "Answers to the Questions"; he issued weekly "Tit Bits" offering curious and peculiar stories, offering prizes to the public and if I have read aright, there was one story published that the editor had hidden tubes containing 500 sovereigns each in different parts of the locality. There was the story hinting at the clues which would lead to the recovery of the tubes containing the sovereigns. One gentleman from Birmingham was reported to have found one such tube containing 500 sovereigns and one can imagine the increase in the circulation after this story was published. Then came gradually the offers of free insurance for registered readers. In other words, registered readers were insured against certain accidents, injuries and so on. Then came the system of offering free gifts to registered readers—gifts, such as chocolates, cigarettes, lighters, cameras and all those things. Finally came, what we have so far called this game of skill,—which, of course, it is not,—the crossword puzzle. There have been a series of decisions in Great Britain on this point condemning the crossword puzzles and, as I said a few minutes before, the judgement of the Chief Justice of England in the case Coles *vs* Odham's Press Limited is classical on this point. After that, Great Britain realised that this was an evil. That judgment was delivered in 1935, but up till now in India we have not been able to follow up the principles laid down in that judgment and to bring forth any legislation until yesterday to ban this system altogether. I appreciate that the Home Minister has been able, at least, to solve the puzzles of the Government so far as crossword puzzles are concerned. We welcome this measure, but I would appeal to him to see that as soon as circumstances permit, there is a complete ban on this system.

I need not go into further details as to whether this is a game of skill or a game of chance, because that is a matter, which is still open. But I can say at least this with all the emphasis at my command, that this crossword puzzle and the system of gambling are both so much inter-twined that they are almost undistinguishable. You cannot distinguish one from the other, but the judgment of the Chief Justice of England is a settler on this point. It is clear that this game of chance cannot be classified under the head 'game of skill'; this is a gamble and a game of chance depending on lots. Here in India certain interested organisations have been running this system and they have been almost cheating the public, profiteering, blackmarketing and what not, committing all sorts of frauds. I can quote instances. The other day I got a letter from one of my friends in my own constituency. He writes to say: "Please find out whether there is any paper as *Amar Jyoti* in Delhi." I asked, "why"? The reply I got was; "One of the inhabitants here sent an all-correct solution. The first prize offered was Rs. 60,000; but the name of this man did not appear in the subsequent issue amongst the prize winners, although it should have appeared at the top." I am told that that man sent reply-paid telegrams, registered letters and so many other enquiries, because he thought he had got Rs. 60,000 as prize; but there was

[Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha]

no reply. I do not know what action has been taken in the matter, but if any action has been taken anywhere, I wish that the matter could be investigated with all its speed, efficiency and uprightness and the culprit brought to book immediately. I need not tell here in detail as to how the names of one-error prize winners, two-error prize winners etc. were published; but it would interest the House to know at least a few of the names. The full address was also not given. They say, "Tika Ram-Patna: Tika Ram—Kanpur...." and so on and so forth. I do not want to waste the time of the House by reading the whole list of names; I have got a copy of the paper here and I will place it on the Table of the House, so that Members may know how these puzzles are carried on at the cost of the poor.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The suggestion is that these are all fictitious.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: Exactly. There is one name mentioned here—"Gov-Sevak—Poona"—I do not know how this man can be approached. The promoters of these crossword puzzles give all sorts of fictitious things. There is one name Shri A. Charan, but no address. What are all these things? The man who had sent an all correct solution had been thinking that he would get Rs. 60,000 but he was not given even 60 chips! Even now he is spending money on telegrams and so on. The point is that we do not have any reliable statistics about these prizes. I have been able to make a random and sample survey of the things and I have found that nearly Rs. 8 crores are given as prizes annually if they are given at all. In order to distribute Rs. 8 crores as prizes, they must be collecting at least 3 or 4 times that amount. It would mean that annually Rs. 24 crores are collected from the people. I do not understand why these Rs. 24 crores of the nations' money should be wasted at a time when we are having deficit budgets and natural calamities like floods and droughts and at a time when we need money most for our development works and other building purposes.

I think this is a great social evil and it must go. There is no place for this in a welfare state like ours. We wanted that there should be a complete ban on this; but it has not been possible. We still hope that Government, who have now come forward with this Bill, and the other Members of Parliament will see that this system of competitions is banned altogether. With these words, I commend and welcome this Bill. I have got my amendments, which, of course, I will move at the appropriate place.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 2 (d) reads as follows:

> "(d) 'Prize competition' means any competition (whether called a cross-word prize competition, a missing-word prize competition, a picture prize competition or by any other name) in which prizes are offered for the solution of any puzzle based upon the building up, arrangement, combination or permutation, of letters, words or figures."

Do 'figures' mean 1, 2, 3, etc.?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as Rexona is concerned, some female figures are given and one is asked to say which is the fairest. Is that also covered by this?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Yes; that too will be covered by this sub-clause.

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू (जिला सीता पुर व जिला खेरी पश्चिमी) : इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि यह बहुत छोटा सा बिल है और सिम्पिल भी है । लेकिन जिस वक्त यह बिल यहां पर शुरू हुआ उस वक्त यह तय करने में ४५ मिनट लग गये कि यह बिल सही

है या गलत, इस को पास होना चाहिये या न होना चाहिये । लिहाजा मालूम तो ऐसा होता है कि यह बहुत छोटा सा बिल है लेकिन इस बिल के अन्दर बहुत ऐसी बातें हैं जो कि जरा शोचनीय हैं ?

इस बिल को देख कर हमें यह मालूम होता है कि असल में साप्ताहिक अखबारों में जो प्राइज कम्पिटीशन बढ़ रहा है उस को सरकार कम करने चली है । लेकिन सवाल हमारे सामने यह आता है कि यह जो प्राइज कम्पीटीशंज हैं चाहे यह हजार रुपये के हों चाहे पांच हजार के हों और चाहे पचास हजार के हों यह ठीक नहीं हैं क्योंकि कितना ही आप कहें कि इसमें स्किल है, इंटेलिजेंस है, लेकिन इसके अन्दर एक गैम्बलिंग की स्पिरिट जरूर है और वह स्पिरिट है एक दूसरे रूप में, एक सूक्ष्म रूप में । मैं समझती हूं कि अच्छा होगा अगर हम इस प्राइज कम्पीटीशन बिल के जरिये से इस जूये को हम बिल्कुल बन्द कर दें क्योंकि हम देखते हैं कि यह बिल जो है यह इस वास्ते है कि हमारे जो विभिन्न प्रान्त हैं, जो अलग अलग स्टेट्स हैं वहां पर यह जल्दी से जल्दी लागू हो और इस तरह से हम उनकी मदद करें । अगर हम को इस इविल को रेगुलेट करना है या बन्द करना है तो हम को सारे भारत में इसको लागू करना चाहिये न कि केवल कुछ शहरों में या प्रान्तों में ।

इसके बाद मुझे यह कहना है कि यह जो १,००० की लिमिट रखी गई है इससे भी कोई ज्यादा फायदा होने वाला नहीं है । मैं समझती हूं कि जो रयीस आदमी हैं वह केवल पांच परसेंट हैं और वे इसकी परवा नहीं करेंगे, मगर जो बाकी के ९५ फी सदी लोग हैं वह गरीब लोग हैं मिडिल क्लास के लोग हैं और वह जरूर कोशिश करेंगे कि हमको एक हजार रुपया जो इनाम का रखा गया है मिल जावे । तो यह जो इविल है इस से हमें निजात नहीं मिलती है ।

इस सिलसिले में मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि मैंने देखा है कि बम्बई में हमने प्रोहिबिशन लागू कर दी । लेकिन वहां पर जो कुछ हो रहा है वह आप सबको मालूम है । अगर आप ग़ौर से देखें और घर घर जाकर देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि वहां पर वाइन स्मगल हो रही है । बम्बई में तो हमने प्रोहिबिशन लागू कर दी लेकिन चूंकि हमने इसे हैदराबाद में लागू नहीं किया और जो दूसरे उसके आसपास के इलाके हैं वहां पर लागू नहीं किया इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि उन इलाकों से वाइन वहां पर स्मगल की जाती है । इस लिये मैं चाहती हूं कि अगर आपको कोई कानून बनाना है तो आपको सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये अगर आप बनायेंगे तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा और इससे लाभ भी होगा । अगर हमने इस बिल को चन्द शहरों या चन्द जगहों पर ही लागू किया तो हमें कामयाबी नहीं मिल सकती है ।

इस बिल को देखने से मुझे पता चला है कि एक लाइसेंस ईशू किया जायेगा और जो आदमी लाइसेंस देगा उसी के सामने जो लोग जुर्म करेंगे उनको अपील भी करनी होगी और वही उनको सजा भी देगा । मैं समझती हूं कि यह ज्यादा अच्छा होता और यह ज्यादा मुनासिब बात होती अगर हम जिस तरह से कि मोटर लाइसेंस के बारे में होता है कि मोटर लाइसेंस एक देता है और अगर कोई दिक्कत होती है तो कोर्ट आफ ला में लोग जाते हैं और जो आफिसर लाइसेंस ईशू करता है उसी के सामने नहीं जाते हैं । मैं चाहती हूं कि इसी तरह से अगर कोई ज्यडिशल इन्क्वारी हो तो ज्यादा मुनासिब होगा ।

बात असल में यह है कि जितने भी यह खेल हैं, क्रासवर्ड पज्जल है, ब्रिज है, पोकर है, या और ताश के खेल हैं यह बड़े इंटेलिजेंस के गेम्ज होते हैं लेकिन इनमें जुएबाजी का अंश जरूर पाया जाता है । मैं ने अकसर रेस्टोरां में भी देखा है कि जो जेक पाट मशीन होती है वहां पर भी जुए का खेल होता है । इस लिये

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरू]

अगर हम ध्यान से देखें तो हमारे सामने अनेकों रूप आयेंगे जिन में कि जुआ खेला जाता है। हमें इन सब को बन्द कर देना है ताकि समाज उन्नति कर सके, तरक्की कर सके। इस के साथ ही साथ मेरे सामने एक इविल और भी है कि क्या यह घोड़ों की जो रेसिस हैं या यह जो घुड़दौड होती है क्या यह भी एक प्रकार का जुआ है या नहीं क्योंकि मैं ने इन घुड़दौड़ों में घर तबाह होते देखे हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ मैंने तांगे वालों को देखा है कि जो कुछ थोड़ा बहुत उनके पास होता है वह भी वे लोग इस में लगा देते हैं। यह सब अगर बन्द कर दिये गये तो क्या जो डरबी के टिकट यहां बिकते हैं या जो यह जो आइरिश स्वीप के टिकट यहां बिकते हैं क्या यह भी बिकने बन्द हो जायेंगे या इन पर भी कोई रोक लगा दी जायेगी। यह रुपया बाहर से आता है। तो यह सब रूप हम इस इविल के देखते हैं। मैं तो समझती हूं कि चाहे देखने में यह बिल एक छोटा सा है लेकिन मैं नहीं जानती कि यह एक सिम्पल बिल है या नहीं क्योंकि मैं कोई वकील नहीं हूं लेकिन मैं यह ज्यादा मुनासिब समझती हूं कि अगर इस बिल को एक सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेज दिया जाये और वहां पर इन सब मामलों पर विचार किया जाये तो ज्यादा अच्छा है।

मेरी अपनी राय तो यह है कि चाहे इनाम १,००० रखा जाय या ५,००० रखा जाय या ५०,००० रखा जाये, यह एक ईविल है और ईविल ही रहता है। मैं समझती हूं कि १,००० रखना भी उतना ही बड़ा ईविल है जितना बड़ा ईविल कि ५०,००० रुपये रखने का है। जैसे हम ने प्रोहिबिशन लागू कर दी है उसके बाद अगर हम यह करें कि हम ने एक बोतल शराब की पीना बन्द किया है लेकिन जो छोटा पेग है इसका पीना हम ने बन्द नहीं किया है और उसको हम ठीक समझते हैं जैसे यह बात ठीक नहीं है वैसे थोड़े इनाम का रखा जाना भी ठीक नहीं है। इस वास्ते मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस ईविल को बिल्कुल बन्द कर देना चाहिये।

श्रीमती शिवराजवती नेहरू (जिला लखनऊ—मध्य) : यह जो प्राइज कम्पीटीशंज बिल आज सदन के सामने है इसका अभिप्राय है देश में जुआखोरी को बन्द करना। इस कारण मैं इसको बहुत उचित और समयानुकूल भी समझती हूं। इस प्राइज कम्पीटीशंज के पर्दे में हमारे देश में एक बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर जुआ खेला जाता है। जिस तरह से शराबखोरी को हम बुरा समझते हैं उसी प्रकार जुआखोरी भी एक दुर्व्यसन और बुरी लत है जिस से आज हमारे देश में सैकड़ों घर बरबाद हो रहे हैं समाज को इस दुर्व्यसन से बचाना और उसकी आत्मा और उसके चरित्र को इस बुरी लत से छुड़ा कर ऊपर उठाना सरकार का कर्तव्य है। हमारे देश में आज कल जितने भी साप्ताहिक अखबार और मैगजीन हैं उन सभी में यह क्रासवर्ड पजल रहते हैं और मैं समझती हूं कि अधिकतर लोग तो इन अखबारों को इसी पजल के कारण ही खरीदते हैं और इन को भर भर कर भेजने में अपना सारा समय और धन नष्ट करते हैं। वे ऐसा इसलिये करते हैं इस आशा में कि कभी न कभी हम को सफलता अवश्य प्राप्त होगी और किसी न किसी दिन हमको यह प्राइज मिलकर ही रहेगा। अपना अनमोल जीवन और मेहनत की कमाई इस जुये में बरबाद करते हैं लेकिन सिवाय अफसोस के और कुछ उनके हाथ नहीं आता है क्योंकि यह प्राइज तो कभी किसी विरले मनुष्य को ही मिल पाते हैं। यह प्राइज कम्पीटीशन चलाने वाले कितना अधिक धन इकट्ठा करते हैं यह कोई नहीं जानता। जबकि बाज बाज समय तो एक लाख रुपये तक का इनाम घोषित किया जाता है। फिर यह भी निश्चित

नहीं होता—उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि इन प्रतियोगताओं को ईमानदारी से चलाया जाता है या यह इनाम केवल अपने ही घेरे के लोगों में या अपने ही यार दोस्तों में बैठ कर बांट लिये जाते हैं। और इस प्रकार से जनता को बेवकूफ बना कर लूटा जाता है। कुछ लोगों का यह कहना है कि यह जो कम्पीटीशंज हैं यह गेम्ज आफ स्किल है और योग्यता बुद्धिमानी और विवेक के खेल हैं। और इन से हिन्दी व अंग्रेजी भाषा का ज्ञान बढ़ता है। मैं समझती हूं कि यह बात बिल्कुल निस्सार व निर्मूल नहीं है, इसमें कुछ तथ्य अवश्य है। मैं भी यह मानती हूं कि इन को बन्द कर देने से हमारे देश के अखबारों की भी बहुत हानि होगी। आज कल हमारे देश के जो अखबार हैं वह कोई बहुत Profit basis पर run नहीं कर रहे हैं। उनकी अल्प आय इनको बन्द कर देने से और भी कम हो जायेगी। यह विधेयक जो कि हमारे सामने लाया गया है उससे सरकार ने केवल १००० रुपये तक इनाम रखने की आज्ञा दी है। यह रकम इतनी थोड़ी है कि अधिक लोगों का तो इससे उत्साह ही ठंडा पड़ जायगा, और फिर उनको क्रासवर्ड पज़ल साल्व करने में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं रह जायगी। तो फिर ऐसी प्रतियोगिताओं के लिये जैसे best story, artical कि बैस्ट स्टोरी essay लिखना, आदि के लिये, जो कि योग्यता बढ़ाने वाली चीजें हैं, यदि सरकार थोड़ी बहुत और रकम बढ़ा दे तो मैं समझती हूं कि इससे न कोई हमारे समाज को नुकसान पहुंचेगा और न इससे देश को कोई धक्का पहुंचेगा। बल्कि इससे जो थोड़ी बहुत समस्यायें हैं उनका समाधान हो जायगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मैं अपनी सरकार से यह चाहती हूं कि जो क्रासवर्ड पजल बनाने वाली कम्पनियों पर यह क़ानून लागू किया जाय कि व जब इनाम बांटें तो उसका रुपया किसी को नकद न दें बल्कि उसके National स्माल सेविंग Post Office सर्टिफिकेट्स खरीद कर दें। फिर सरकार इस पर कुछ कम सूद भी कर सकती है, जैसे दो तीन रुपय का सूद। यह रुपया जो उन लोगों को मिलेगा वह उनका अपना लगाया रुपया नहीं है इसका कारण यदि कभी भी इस पर उनको कुछ सूद मिल जायगा तो उससे उनको और लाभ ही होगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं चाहती हूं कि जो लोग क्रासवर्ड पज़ल साल्व करते हैं उनके लिये यह नियम बनाया जाय कि वे दो से ज्यादा एंट्रीज न दे सकें। आम तौर पर होता यह है कि एक आदमी पन्द्रह पंद्रह, बीस बीस, पच्चीस पच्चीस या तीस तीस एंट्रीज एक एक क्रासवड पज़ल की बनाता है और उनमें से कुछ को अपने नाम से, कुछ को अपनी बीवी के नाम से और कुछ को बच्चों के नाम से भेजता है। जितने भी उस पज़ल के हल हो सकते हैं उन सब के लिये इस प्रकार से एंट्रीज भेजी जाती हैं। इसमें बहुत रुपया भी खर्च हो जाता है तो उनको उसकी परवाह नहीं होती क्योंकि उनको इस बात का पूरा विश्वास रहता है कि जब हमने इसके सभी प्रकार के हल बना कर भेज दिये हैं तो इनमें से एक न एक हल अवश्य ही सही होगा और हमको यह इनाम जरूर ही मिल जायगा। इसलिये यदि ३० या ३५ हजार का प्राइज मिलने वाला है उसके लिये कोई सौ रुपये भी खर्च कर देता है तो वह उसको कोई बड़ी बात नहीं समझता। लेकिन उनको अफसोस तो तब होता है जब उनमें से कोई हल सही नहीं निकलता और वे कामयाब नहीं होते और उनको कोई प्राइज़ नहीं मिलता। कभी कभी ऐसे लोगों के मस्तिष्क पर भी बुरा असर पड़ जाता है, क्योंकि उनको पूरा विश्वास होता है कि हमने जब सभी प्रकार के हल निकाल कर भेज दिये हैं तो यह निश्चय है कि हमारा एक न एक हल अवश्य सही होगा और हमको जरूर प्राइज मिलेगा। ऐसे लोग पहले से ही अपने ख्याली पुलाव बनाते हैं कि जो रुपया

[श्रीमती शिवराजवती नेहरू]

मिलने वाला है उसका मोटर खरीदेंगे, विलायत जायेंगे और न जाने क्या क्या करेंगे । लेकिन जब व कामयाब नहीं होते हैं तो उनको बड़ा पश्चाताप व Shock होता है इसका असर उनके मस्तिष्क पर होता है और उनका स्वास्थ्य खराब हो जाता है । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि किसी भी मनुष्य को दो से ज्यादा एंट्रीज एक पजिल के लिये भेजने की इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

अगली बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि क्रासवर्ड पजल बनाने वालों को जो पबलिक से प्राइज देने के लिये धन प्राप्त होता है इस धन का हिसाब पूरा पूरा और ठीक ठीक रखा जाय और इसके ऊपर सरकार अपना पूरा पूरा नियंत्रण रखे ।

आखिरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि यह जो प्राइज कम्पिटीशन चलाया जाय इसको सही सही और ईमानदारी के साथ चलाया जाय । उसकी भी हमारी सरकार जांच पड़ताल करे और उस पर अपना कठोर नियंत्रण रखे ।

इन चन्द सुझावों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri S. V. L. Narasimham. I will give preference to Members who come from Andhra, Bombay and PEPSU.

An Hon. Member: Hyderabad.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hyderabad is not included here.

Shri T. N. Singh (Banaras Distt.—East): U.P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: U.P. is not included here.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Banaras Distt.—Central): U.P. has passed a resolution in this respect.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This merely refers to Andhra, Bombay and patiala and East Punjab States Union. I shall give preference to them, and call others next.

Shri Raghunath Singh: U.P. has also passed a resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let them persuade their State Governments to include them.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Madhya Bharat.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that can be done, but they are not here.

Shri S. V. L. Narasimham may proceed to make his speech.

Shri S. V. L. Narasimham: I am listening to the speech of the hon. Home Minister with rapt attention, and I was wondering to myself whether his speech does not call for a total prohibition of these prize competitions.

We can see that the newspapers by freely and widly advertising these prize competitions have been making large income. The expense that is incurred by these promotors of the prize competitions for the pompous and wide publicity they give in the papers should necessarily lead us to the inference that these promotors have been making fabulous profits.

The hon. Home Minister concedes that the victims of these puzzles which, to use his own words, amount to either a gamble or a swindle, happen to be the persons who belong to the poorer sections of society, and not much of the richer sections. He also conceded that it is the impoverished educated middle classes that are the worst victims. I would just request you to imagine for yourself as to how it is that the persons of educated class practically rush to be subscribers of these competitions. I may straightaway submit that their frustration, in life necessarily leads to a state of desperation, and in that state any straw is caught at as a relief. So, this is an occasion for us and also for the Government to realise the conditions under which the educated middle classes live in our country and how they are struggling. I would respectfully submit that the

mere passing of this legislation will not by itself relieve them of their distress. We must create conditions to improve the economy of the country and see to it that there shall be no problem of unemployment among the middle classes.

The previous speakers have already stated before the House that there are instances where a prize is advertised, a huge amount is also announced, but the prize does not go to the man who really deserves, but is distributed freely amongst persons who happen to be intimately related to the promotors themselves. Thus, it is clear that there is no difference of view that this evil is wide and very rampant and should have been stopped long, long ago. As such, I would naturally have expected total prohibition of these competitions.

There may be friends who argue that if we are going to prohibit totally all these prize competitions, then there will be no encouragement to skill or intelligence. The aims and objects as mentioned in the Bill also make the position clear. How is it that we can reconcile the idea of total prohibition with the scope for intelligence and skill?

Wen I come to the provisions of the Bill I find that licensing authority will be appointed which will have the power either to grant or reduse a licence. In the event of refusal of licence, it is said that the grounds must be given in writing. Against this an appeal is also provided. If we really stand by the aims and objects that have been mentioned in the Bill itself, I suggest that they can be achieved in this manner. As it is, we say that the licensing authority shall grant licence only when it is satisfied that the competition is not opposed to the interests of the public and does not encourage gambling. Only then a licence should be granted. If that were to be the way in which we are going to give guidance to the licensing authority to exercise its discretion, I would submit that all prize competitions which smack of the gambling spirit or swindling should be totally prohibited and at the same time we shall certainly maintain the scope for persons of skill and intelligence. I would go a step further and submit that when an Act is passed, it is not the aim and object which will be looked into. We can achieve the object only by indicating in the provisions of the statute itself how the licensing authority should use its discretion. So, the grounds on which a licence can be granted should be specified in the Bill itself. Otherwise, we do not know what qualifications will be prescribed for the person to be appointed as the licensing authority, and whether the licensing authority will be a person who can really be credited with sufficient skill or intelligence to decide whether a particular competition is going to lead to good results or bad results. So, I reiterate the necessity of laying down in the statute itself the conditions governing the grant of licence.

Another observation I should like to make is in regard to appeals. In the Bill as it stands, it is provided that in case of refusal, suspension or cancellation of a licence, an appeal shall lie to the local Government. I would respectfully submit that it is always safe to give this power to hear an appeal to a competent court of law; it may be a district judge or a High Court Judge, to whom this power can be given. As it is, it is an employee of the executive who is going to decide the question of grant of licence, and the executive itself is going to be the appellate authority. This indeed is amazing. This particular aspect can be remedied in the manner which I shall suggest presently.

Under the Bill itself, there is provision that if a person is prosecuted for contravention of any of the restrictions imposed under this law, a presidency magistrate or a first class magistrate will try the offence. In case he comes to the conclusion that the accused is guilty, then an appeal lies to the higher court. What is there to prevent us from conferring these powers to hear appeals on that court itself? If the court can, in the event

[Shri S. V. L. Narasimham]

of a conviction and appeal, hear that appeal, it can also hear the appeal against the licensing authority who refuses the licence, or suspends the licence or cancels the licence.

I hope these facts will be taken into consideration by the hon. Home Minister at the time of the consideration of the clauses Generally, I welcome the Bill, though I feel that it is only a half-hearted measure, and I had expected, judging from the speech of the hon. Minister, Government to come forward with a bold measure for a total prohibition of these prize competitions which are nothing but avenues for plunderers.

Shri Dabhi (Kaira North): I welcome this Bill seeking to control and regulate prize competitions, though I do not understand why Government have not brought forward a Bill banning these so-called prize competitions altogether, for they themselves have admitted in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that:

> "Though they purport to be games of skill, they really provide a form of gambling to the public. These competitions have a deleterious effect on large sections of the people."

The greatest objection to these prize competitions is that they tempt people to seek easy money. The menace has not been confined to the cities and towns only or to particular classes of people. It has spread to distant villages, and among all classes of people. The young and the old, men and women, students and teachers, private people and government servants are day after day wasting their time and energy and their hard-earned money in these prize competitions, in the fond hope that they will....

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): Members of Parliament also.

Shri Dabhi: ....find themselves one fine morning as *lakhpatis* or millionaires

I shall give you just a few specimens to show how people are tempted to fill in the entries for these prize competitions. I shall give you the captions of some of these prize competitions. There is one prize competition called देदीप्यमान सवाई लखपति दीपोत्सवी व्यूह offering a prize of Rs. 1,25,000 for As. 5. Another is called दंपती व्यूह offering prizes worth Rs. 8 lakhs, the first prize being Rs. 2½ lakhs in As. 5. A third one is called शुकनपंतो (auspicious) विक्रम व्यूह offering a prize of six digits. A fourth one is called अलबेली नारी व्यूह यत्र नार्यस्तुपूज्यन्ते रमन्ति तत्र देवता offering a prize of Rs. 3 lakhs in As. 10.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does it come in As. 5?

Shri Dabhi: Really I myself do not know how it comes in As. 5. Then, there is the नाताल व्यूह which offers Rs. 4½ lakhs in As. 10. And this is what is written below the heading of that competition:

> "Prosperity as perpetual as the streams of the Ganges and the Yamuna has come in search of you. Tenzing struck the whole world in wonder by conquering the Himalayas. He unfurled the flag of Bharat's glory on the top of the Himalayas. This is as great as the Himalayas has presented itself to you, and its one prize is sufficient to brighten your whole life."

These are the ways in which the gullible people are being tempted.

It is argued that these are games of skill. In this connection, I would like to quote to you an anecdote from Shri Mahadev Desai's diary. When Shri Mahadev and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were in the Yerwada jail, both of them thought of filling in some entries of a prize competition just for amusement's sake. This is what Shri Mahadevbhai says at page 75, Vol. I of his diary, under the date 15th April 1932:

"We did not get any prize in the Trade Symbol competition of the *Bombay Chronicle*. Vallabhbhai laughed and said, "We have been unlucky and made fools of ourselves". Bapu said, 'It is not a matter of intelligence alone. Chance also plays a big part, and we cannot give one moment of our time or one pie of our money to games of chances'."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants to say that even great men have been tempted.

Shri Dabhi: I wanted to point out the way in which these allurements have been held out. The instance I have narrated would show whether these prize competitions are games of skill at all. When even our Mahadevbhai or Sardar Vallbhbhai could not succeed, how can they be called games of skill?

Shri Gidwani (Thana): This is the temptation. So, they should be completely banned.

Shri Dabhi: I do not understand why these prize competitions could not have been banned altogether. In the Bill, it is provided that Rs. 1000 will be the total value of the prize that can be offered in one month. But when the Press Commission themselves have expressed their views against these prize competitions, I do not see why we should permit a maximum of Rs. 1000 in a month. I would suggest that the total value should be reduced to Rs. 500 in a month. I have moved an amendment to this effect, and I shall speak on it when we come to the consideration of the clauses.

When once we say that these prize competitions are merely forms of gambling or lotteries, I do not see how by reducing the prize offered, we can convert them into games of skill or intelligence. Anyhow I welcome this Bill. We have begun well, and I hope a time will come when we shall ban this menace altogether from our country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I call Shri Radha Raman. He is from a Part C State.

Shri S. S. More: Has the right of Bombay State been exhausted?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The right of Bombay is coming. Bombay will get a chance.

श्री राधा रमण (दिल्ली नगर) : गृह मंत्री जी ने जो आज इस विधेयक को बहस के लिये सदन के सामने पेश किया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। हम बहुत दिनों से एक ऐसे विधेयक की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे थे और जसा कि अभी हमारे मित्र ने इस सदन म बतलाया कि एक ऐसा ही विधेयक दो वर्ष पहले उन के द्वारा इस सदन में प्रस्तावित हुआ था उस समय उन तमाम पहलुओं पर काफ़ी बहस हुई थी जिनका सम्बन्ध इस विधेयक से है तथा जो अच्छे और बुरे इसके परिणाम हम अपने देश में देख रहे हैं। और अन्त में हमारी सरकार ने यह वायदा किया था कि वह इस प्रकार का विधेयक जल्द से जल्द इस सदन के सामने लायेगी तो अब जब कि यह विधेयक सदन के सामने आया है तो हर एक व्यक्ति, जो उस समय भी महसूस करता था और अब भी महसूस करता है कि इस तरह का विधेयक आना चाहिये इसका स्वागत करेगा।

यह विधेयक बहुत छोटा है और मैं समझता हूं कि उन तमाम पहलुओं पर इस विधेयक में ध्यान नहीं दिया गया हैं जो हमारे देश में एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक प्राइज़ कम्पिटीशन या क्रासवर्ड कम्पिटीशन या पिक्चर कम्पिटीशन के रूप में फैली हुई बिहत से संबंधित हैं हमें देश की सांस्कृतिक मर्यादा का ध्यान करते हुए और यह देखते हुए कि आने वाली सन्तान को अच्छे उसूलों पर चलाना है, अच्छे मार्ग पर ले जाना है, देखना पड़ेगा कि इस प्रकार के कम्पिटीशन हमारे देश में न चलें। अगर यह चलते हैं तो यह हमारे लिये बड़े दुःख की बात है। बहुत सारे पत्र इन कम्पिटीशन्स के द्वारा अपने नाम को कायम रखने में कुछ समर्थ हो जाते हैं, लेकिन इस का जो परिणाम होता है वह उस के मुकाबिले में कहीं ज्यादा हानि होती है।

[श्री राधा रमण]

इस विद्दत या इस प्रकार के कम्पिटीशन्स का मार्ग पिछले १५, २० वर्षों में बहुत ज्यादा खुला है, और जैसाकि अभी कुछ भाइयों ने सदन के सामने आंकड़े वगैरह दे कर और पत्रों में से भी पढ़ कर बताया इन में बहुत बड़े बड़े फिगर रक्खे जाते हैं इनाम वगैरह के, क्योंकि जितनी बड़ी रकम एक अखबार घोषित करता है, उतने ही ज्यादा लोग उस के अन्दर फंसते हैं। आम तौर से साधारण आदमियों की प्रवृत्ति होती है कि किसी न किसी तरह वह धन प्राप्त करें और पैसे को अपनी तरफ खींचें। यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत होगा कि इस प्रकार के कम्पिटीशन्स गेम आफ स्किल होते (game of skill) हैं। उन में स्किल का अंश शायद ही ५ प्रतिशत होता हो, ९५ प्रतिशत तो केवल ऐसे कम्पिटीशन्स होते हैं जो अखबार की अधिक बिक्री के लिये होते हैं, या इस लिये कि एक व्यक्ति या एक संस्था बड़े बड़े इनाम मुकर्रर कर के आम लोगों की जेबों से हजारों रुपये निकाल ले और उसका कोई हिसाब भी न दे तथा उसको अपने उपयोग में लाये। अगर आप इस प्रकार की संस्थाओं की शुरुआत को तथा उन की आज की अवस्था को देखेंगे तो उस से आप को स्पष्ट मालूम हो जायेगा कि उन लोगों ने बहुत थोड़ी रकम लगा कर ऐसा कम्पिटीशन शुरू किया और आहिस्ता आहिस्ता लाखों और करोड़ों रुपये उन के पास आ गये। वह हिन्दुस्तान के पत्रों में भी समय समय पर घोषणायें करते हैं जिन में वह जनता से कहते हैं कि हम १० लाख रुपये, ५ लाख रुपये या १ या २ लाख रुपये प्राइज के तौर पर लोगों को इनाम में देंगे। पर आखीर में न तो यह पता चलता है कि वह इनाम किस को मिला न इस का ही पता चलता है कि किस को नहीं मिला। अगर किसी को मिलता भी है तो उस को १ लाख में से १० हजार दे दिया जाता है बाकी संस्था खुद ले लेती है। इस प्रकार की प्रणाली आज खूब चल रही है और बहुत सारी संस्थायें इस प्रकार की बन गई हैं जो छोटे छोटे लोगों से जो कि बहुत धन अपने पास नहीं रखते, थोड़ा थोड़ा रुपया इकट्ठा करती हैं और अन्त में उस सारे रुपये को अपने ही उपयोग में ले लेती हैं। बहुत कम रकम इनामों में तकसीम की जाती है, यह बात मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं।

पहली बात तो यह है कि देश में ऐसी भावना पैदा हो गई है कि नौजवानों की प्रवृत्तियों को उभारें और इस प्रकार जो थोड़ा बहुत धन उन के पास है उस को ऐसे कामों में लगाने का प्रलोभन दें। अगर हमारी सरकार ऐसा करने देती है तो यह उस के लिये कहां तक उचित होगा, यह बात सदन के सामने है। इसलिये इस प्रकार का विधेयक बहुत मुनासिब और सामयिक है और हम तो समझते थे कि यह बहुत पहले आयेगा, लेकिन खैर, अब आया है और इस रूप में आया है, तब भी हम इस का स्वागत करते हैं। एक नये रास्ते पर चलने के लिये हमारे वास्ते यह एक नया अनुभव प्रदान करेगा। मैं यह मानता हूं कि बहुत मुमकिन है कि कुछ अखबार वाले या कुछ संस्थायें इस विधेयक की पकड़ में आ जायेंगी और उन का कुछ नुक्सान भी हो सकता है, लेकिन हमें इस बात का विश्वास है कि इस का बहुत अच्छा असर मुल्क पर और मुल्क के नौजवानों पर पड़ेगा और जो मेहनत से कमाया हुआ धन आज आहिस्ता आहिस्ता लोगों की जेबों से निकलता है और एक व्यक्ति या एक संस्था के पास चला जाता है, वह रुक जायेगा और जिस बात का भी अभी हमारे एक भाई ने इशारा किया है कि उस से देश का बहुत नुक्सान होता है, और जो एक बहुत बुरी बात है, अर्थात् जब एक इनाम १०,१० और ५, ५ लाख रुपये का घोषित होता है तो एक एक आदमी एक एक हजार और पांच पांच सौ एन्ट्रीज भेजता है, वह समझता है कि अगर एक एन्ट्री सही नहीं होगी तो दूसरी होगी, दूसरी नहीं सही होगी तो तीसरी होगी,

इस तरह से उस की आकांक्षा खत्म नहीं होती और वह एन्ट्री पर एन्ट्री भेजता है, वह भी रुक जायेगी। एक एक आदमी जिस वक्त ५००, ५०० या १०००, १००० रु० की एन्ट्री भेज कर उम्मीद पर बैठा रहता है कि जिस इनाम की घोषणा किसी व्यक्ति, अखबार या संस्था ने की है, वह उसे मिलेगा, उस समय वह धन का भी अपव्यय करता है और समय भी खराब करता है। मैंने कई ऐसे मित्रों को भी देखा है कि जब उन को इस प्रकार का रुपया मिला है तो जो उन का जीवन स्तर था वह बजाय ऊपर उठने के गलत रास्ते पर चला गया। जो रुपया उन्हें मिला था उस से उन्होंने अपने जीवन में ऐसी बुराइयां करनी शुरू कर दीं जिन से बहुत शीघ्र ही सारी रकम उन के हाथ से जाती रही और उन को बजाय फायदे के नुकसान हुआ।

तो जहां हम इस बिल का स्वागत करते हैं और ख्वाहिश करते हैं कि इस को पास किया जाय वहां हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि इस के अन्दर वह संस्थायें भी आ जायें जिन को कि हमने इस में छूट दी है कि वह १००० या ५०० रु० का कम्पिटीशन रख सकती हैं और उससे ऊपर हम उनको लाइसेन्स देंगे। अगर उन को भी रोका जाय तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा और इस का बहुत अच्छा असर पड़ेगा। लेकिन अगर सरकार यह समझती है कि यह आवश्यक है कि किसी न किसी रूप में हमारे देश में इस प्रकार के कम्पिटीशन चलते रहने चाहियें, और इस विधेयक का अभिप्राय यह है कि सिर्फ तजुर्बा कर के देखा जाय कि इस से क्या हानि या लाभ होता है तो भले ही आप इस विधेयक को इस रूप में रक्खें, अन्यथा सारे भारत में इस का पूर्ण बहिष्कार होना चाहिये। इस विधेयक को हम ने सिर्फ चन्द सूबों में और पार्ट सी स्टेट्स में ही लागू करने का विचार किया है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह विधेयक ऐसा होना चाहिये कि जिसे सारे देश में लागू किया जा सके और इसे इतना पूर्ण बनाया जाय कि सम्पूर्ण देश में इस प्रकार के कम्पिटीशन्स न किये जा सकें जिस के कारण आज हमारे यहां के बहुत से नर और नारी फंसते हैं और अपनी गाढ़ी कमाई का रुपया लगा कर इन में हिस्सा लेते हैं और जब अन्त में उन को कुछ प्राप्त नहीं होती तो वह कहने लगते हैं कि शायद हमारी किस्मत में ही नहीं था कि यह इनाम मिले। हालांकि कोई भी यह नहीं जानता कि वह किसी को मिला भी या नहीं।

इस लिये विधेयक का स्वागत करते हुये मुझे इस बात की पूर्ण आशा है कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने जिन भावनाओं से इस विधेयक को यहां रक्खा है उन को देखते हुये इस में जो अपूर्णतायें हैं वह भी दूर की जायेंगी और सारा भारतवर्ष इस विद्दत से बच सकेगा जिस से कि हमारे बहुत सारे भाइयों और बहनों का इतना अहित होता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं।

Shri M. D. Joshi (Ratnagiri South): Crossword puzzles are a kind of organised swindling of the innocent public. Various daily newspapers which are very ably conducted are, on the one hand, trying to educate the public mind and on the other, are carrying this poison—disseminating this poison—through their advertisement columns, amassing fabulous sums of money from poor pockets. I know from my own district, which happens to be a very poor part of the country, lakhs and lakhs of rupees are every month going out of the pockets of poor people on account of this, and primarily for this reason, we have been feeling for years together that a measure of this kind was a sore necessity. So this Bill is most opportune; but, as my hon. friend, Shri Dabhi, said, it does not go far enough. It still allows competitions to the extent of Rs. 1000; that means the prize will be Rs. 1000. That means that it is like a temperance measure, not a prohibition measure. Temperance measure allows people to drink but not go tipsy.

[Shri M. D. Joshi]

So, this measure seeks to allow people to give entries for competitions but not lose enough money as to make them proverty-stricken. I do not know how that evil can be prevented in this way. I do not find anything in the Bill which limits the number of entries that a man can give. As stated before by my friend, Shri Radha Raman, people are tempted to give any number of entries. I shall give an instance which actually occurred some years ago. One of my friends, a poor clerk, gave actually 144 entries by putting all the permutations and combinations, and had to pay Rs. 144 at Re. 1 per entry.

2 P.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Did he get anything?

Shri M. D. Joshi: He did not get the prize. That is the fun of it. The result was that one of his entries coincided with the result published by the newspaper, and naturally he claimed the prize, but he was told that he would not get it. Then he came for legal advice and I gave a notice to the newspaper or the particular concern which had given this advertisement. Then those people saw that there was trouble ahead, and then there was a compromise. They said that they would return him his amount. The money was returned to him.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The entire amount of Rs. 144?

Shri M. D. Joshi: Yes, the poor man got back that money. I do not know how many hundreds and thousands of people are there who are daily and weekly giving such entries and losing their money (*Interruption*). Then again advertisements publish quotations from Gnaneshwar, Saint Tulsidas and Tukaram....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For this competition?

Shri M. D. Joshi: Yes. They take out quotations from such great people and publish very good headlines, as if to lead ignorance people to believe that Gnaneshwar asked them to indulge in such gambles. This is the way in which poor, innocent people are drawn into this vortex of calamity. Unless a ban is put on the number of calamity. Unless a ban is put on the number entries that can be accepted, this evil will, I think, enhance the possibility of people falling into the pit. What happens is this. The promoters of a particular scheme accepts entries. Each time they get lakhs of rupees, but a prize of Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 15,000 and some consolation prizes to the total extent of, say, Rs. 50,000 are distributed; they get several thousand rupees more. Now, we are going to limit the prize to Rs. 1,000, but unless the number of entries is limited, the result will be that the man who floates the scheme will profit more. Therefore, the number of entries must be limited otherwise, the evil-doers will prosper more and the poor people will continue to be the victims.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Jullundur): There could be chance of any return of the money.

Shri M. D. Joshi: The man got it in the particular case I cited, but it was only case in a thousand and was an exceptional case. To allure the people, they publish photographs. A man with a small family gives entries in the name of his daughter or son who is perhaps one year old and this sort of thing goes on. It is catching contagion and this must be averted at all costs. I appeal to the hon. Home Minister to make it a prohibition and not a temperance bill.

Shri S. S. More *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think he has already spoken on the point of order and I thought of giving him a chance on the clauses.

Shri S. S. More: I would like to bring forward one or two important points now.

According to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, this Bill is being

brought forward under article 252, which says:

> "If it appears to the Legislatures of two or more States to be desirable that any of the matters with respect to which Parliament has no power to make laws for the States except as provided in articles 249 and 250 should be regulated in such States by Parliament by law and if resolutions to that effect are passed by all the Houses of the Legislatures of those States, it shall be lawful for Parliament to pass an Act...."

This particular article assumes that Parliament has no power to legislate regarding the particular matter. I speak in a brief manner because I had argued that matter at the time the point of order was raised. I feel that it will be very difficult to say that every prize competition is a matter of betting or gambling and that it comes under entry 34 of List II. There may be certain competitions which may not be in the nature of gambling competitions or betting competitions and yet all the same they may offer irresistible temptation to the common people and the people have to be saved from temptations. It is we poor people or middle-class people who are prone to be tempted into such affairs. Life itself is a big gamble and particularly politics is also another sort of gamble. Most of us are always victims to that type of gambling. Most of us would not enter politics if we had not been victims to this craving for gambling. In the case of many competitions, it will be quite open for anyone to argue that there is no element of chance and that it is a matter of skill or intelligence. If it is held to be a matter of intelligence or skill, then it will not come under entry 34. If it does not come under entry 34, it will not come under the present measure which is conceived under entry 34. And if it does not come, in certain matters the offenders are likely to escape. I would rather request the hon. Home Minister to take this measure under article 248 under our residuary powers and make it applicable to all the States.

There is one more harmful effect which is likely to flow. You know that Bombay is one of the States which has passed the resolution. There may be many States which may not be persuaded to pass a resolution to that effect. The traffickers in all these prize competitions will immediately migrate to those States outside the purview of this legislation and the people of those States will be automatically the victims of this evil concentrated in those areas. I would make a request to the hon. Minister to have two strings. He can take the matter under article 248 under the residuary powers of this House to legislate for the whole of the country.

There is one more argument which I want to advance, with your permission. If it is held to be an evil, that is, if betting and gambling are held to be an evil, then the argument that is advanced by many is how we are permitting betting and gambling. If it is an evil, it is an evil not only in the case of prizes of more than Rs. 1000 but also in the case of a prize which carries even Rs. 5. This legislation will come into conflict with many gaming Acts of provincial legislatures banning gaming or gambling completely. The State Act will say that nobody can trade in future on price competitions and all the same this Act will permit that where they have a licence to the tune of Rs. 1,000, they may carry on the trade. I submit that we must view these competitions as competitions of skill or intelligence and that we should bring this matter under article 248 and make this applicable to all the States in the country.

Then I find one lacuna; clause 9 and clause 15 should go together. Now, clause 15 says that if any newspaper publishes or advertises certain things, every issue shall be forefeited by the State. But the publication of the advertisement is not made itself a penal offence. I speak subject to correction. I have tried to read the Bill but I find that the issues may be forfeited but the publisher of the advertisement will not be punished. There will be no punishment even if it is continued.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it not covered by clause 11?

Shri S. S. More: He will not come under clause 11.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sub-clause (c) (i) of clause 11 covers this.

Shri S. S. More: It relates to anyone who prints, publishes or distributes or has in his possession for the purpose of publication or distribution any advertisement of the prize competition. I do feel that this will not be covered because it relates to advertisements in newspapers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I feel that it will be covered.

Shri S. S. More: Then, I have nothing more to say.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I make one enquiry from the hon. Home Minister? Probably that will also help in considering this motion. The enquiry I want to make is this: whether this Bill as it is framed covers the cases of those newspapers which are printed outside India—say, in Pakistan, Ceylon, etc.—and which indulge in prize competitions. There is no restriction on remittance of money from here to Pakistan or Colombo, Nepal or Burma. Now these papers can simply shift their headquarters from here to some of these countries and then carry on these competitions. I am asking this question because as a member of the Press Commission I know the whole history: how these competitions grow, from beginning to end, and I would like the Home Minister to clarify the point whether tomorrow, after the passing of this Bill, when these papers shift their headquarters to these countries, how he will meet the situation. The object of the Bill is to prevent these things where the competition amount is over Rs. 1,000. I would like a specific answer. I am sorry I intervened but I would like the House to consider this Bill in that aspect. Unfortunately it has not been done so far and there are so many speakers to say something and so I had to intervene.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Does the Finance Ministry sanction every kind of remittance to Pakistan, Ceylon, etc? We would also like to know about it.

Shri T. N. Singh: It is a remittance of one rupee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question has been put; it will be answered by the Home Minister. Even in India, if there are some States where he will not be liable to any penalty. That question will arise only later when this Bill becomes applicable to the whole of India. There are other questions also: whether the customs people ought to tolerate, whether any money could be sent or not and so on. We will hear the Home Minister.

Shri T. N. Singh: Customs authorities have nothing to do with these things; these are only postal remittances—neither customs nor currency regulations could do anything.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved-Sch. Tribes): If I may try to elucidate, the question he has raised is this. Supposing these sponsers shift their headquarters outside this country, what shall we do?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They need not shift outside this country; they can go to the other States.

Shri Jaipal Singh: They can do it internally also but the better method is the other one because if they shift their headquarters from one State to the other, immediately I know what will be done by our friends over there. But if they go out and go abroad to those countries, they can operate from there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is banned all over India, in every State, then let them go to any place outside India or heaven or hell. (*Interruptions*)

Shri T. N. Singh: There is no question of banning. Today under our Constitution, all newspapers are allowed freely from any country—from America, England, Pakistan. It is a policy of free entry. Our papers also are going there. Now the question

really arises when these papers run prize competitions and those come here. I have come across so many cases where papers are printed here and those papers run prize competitions. They gather the money. The majority of their clients are outside India. This was what was happening; there are several such cases. If only the Government had gone through the evidence that was there before them, I think this would not have occurred. In any case, I do not know how to remedy this state of affairs; it is for the Home Minister to make suggestions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Gurupadaswamy's amendment referring the Bill to the Select Committee is there. I think he has also given the names.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of fifteen members Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shri K. S. Ragavachari, Shri B. Ramachandra Reddi, Shri N. R. M. Swamy, Shri V. P. Nayar, Shri Kadyala Gopala Rao, Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal, Shri K. G. Wodeyar, Shri Amjed Ali, Shri Sivamurthi Swami, Shrimati Sushama Sen, Sardar Amar Singh Saigal, Col. B. H. Zaidi, Shri M. L. Dwivedi, and the Mover, with instructions to report on or before the 30th September, 1955."

Once a lady asked a gentleman: is racing a clean sport? The gentleman replied: yes, it will clean up a few people every day. The same thing is applicable to the case of crossword puzzles. Every day not a few people but many hundreds of thousands of people in India send entries to crossword puzzles and other puzzles and they are straightaway being cleaned up every day. Their money goes away and very few people get a return. Recently, after Independence, this craze for making money has gone to the head of everybody and it is spreading every day. It is very unfortunate that so much of laxity prevails in this sphere for people to try and make easy money. I regard this menace or craze—whatever it is called—as a sign of capitalist society. In no socialist society is this permitted because people are not permitted to make money by these dishonest and bogus methods.

On this occasion I want to remind the House of the report of the Press Commission. The Press Commission has dealt with this aspect and they had said..... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Members of the Press Commission are here, in flesh and blood.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: They drew attention of the House to a different aspect altogether. The Press Commission has said that it is an evil and in certain cases which provide for purely intellectual amusements a ceiling may be fixed on the value of the prize and they have prescribed a limit of Rs. 500. In this Bill a limit of Rs. 1000 has been fixed. We are grateful to the bold and frank speech of the hon. Home Minister but the spirit of his speech is not reflected in the Bill.

Some hon. Members raised a fundamental question whether we should not take steps to abolish once and for all, right now, all competitions. I am inclined to agree with this view because it is a great evil irrespective of the hugeness or smallness of the amount involved. If the amount of prize offered is very large there may be large number of people who may be tempted to send in their entries. Even in the case of smaller amounts people may be duped or they may be tempted. So, I say, we must consider whether it is right on our part to allow even small competitions. The Home Minister said that these prize competitions have been an enormous fraud on our society. If they are a fraud on our society then why he permits these little frauds on our society? He has put a ceiling on the amount of the prize that is to be offered. He has said that the total value of the prize should not exceed Rs. 1000.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Having regard to the shortage of time I would request the hon. Member to say why the Bill ought to go to the Select Committee. All other hon. Members have said enough that the scope is limited and that it should be done away with. The hon. Member may, therefore, only say about the advantages of sending this Bill to the Select Committee.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I say that this is a matter which has to be considered in all its merits by a select Committee. The amount that is proposed here, to my mind, is very high and it should be reduced. Even the Press Commission has suggested a lower figure. If my other suggestion is not acceptable; that is, if the Government is not prepared to ban all competitions, then this suggestion of lowering the ceiling or fixing lower amounts may be considered.

In the Bill there is no limit fixed on the number of entries and it is a very important matter. Hereafter what would happen is that there would be a large number of entries and, moreover, large number of people will start these small competitions because they do not require huge amounts; so to say, dishonesty or fraud will be diffused or will be spread out over a wider area.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why did the Press Commission recommend Rs. 1000.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: They have recommended only up to Rs. 500.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000, why did they not recommend banning these competitions altogether?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I do not know the basis on which they have based their recommendation, but any way they have fixed a lower prize limit, but this aspect should be considered by the Select Committee.

Then there is another point and that is about delegated legislation. This Bill gives enormous powers to Government to frame rules in respect of so many substantive aspects. For example, even the fees that a licentiate has to pay and the period for which licences are to be given—all these things are substantive matters—have been given to the rule making authority. These matters must be provided in the Bill itself.

Then I come to penalties. I need not say much about penalties as some hon. Members have already suggested various amendments to increase the penalty and in certain cases to reduce it also.

Lastly, there is another point worth mentioning and that is about appeal to the Government. If a licensing authority refuses any licence then the right of appeal is given to the parties and they have to appeal to the Government. I am not very definite on this point whether it will be advisable to have an appeal straightaway to Government only—one appeal—or whether there should not be any judicial authority for this purpose, have no definite opinion on this point and this matter should be considered by the Select Committee.

If the Bill is referred to the Select Committee all these things may be gone into in details and I have suggested the date by which the Select Committee should submit its report and that is the 30th of this month. Therefore, it is not a dilatory motion and I again request that the Bill may be referred to a Select Committee. Within a day or two it may finish the entire work and send back its report to this House by the fixed date and on the 1st of October we can pass this Bill.

With these words I commend my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of fifteen members, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shri K. S. Raghavachari, Shri B. Ramachandra Reddy, Shri N. R. M. Swamy, Shri V. P. Nayar, Shri Kadalya Kopala Rao,

Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal, Shri K. G. Wodeyar, Shri Amjad Ali, Shri Sivamurthi Swami, Shrimati Sushama Sen, Sardar Amar Singh Saigal, Col. B. H. Zaidi, Shri M. L. Dwivedi and the Mover with instructions to report on or before the 30th September 1955."

The hon. Minister.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Am I to reply to the general discussion or to the whole of the discussion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: To the general discussion and the amendment to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.

Pandit G. B. Pant: We have listened to the speeches of the hon. Members and I am glad to find that the consesus of opinion in the House is in favour of the Bill. Everyone who has spoken has supported the proposal for banning the system of crossword puzzles which is in force today. But, there has been some difference of opinion as to the licences of crossword puzzles which are limited to an award of Rs. 1000 a month. About that there is a feeling in some quarters that it would have been better if the ban had been absolute.

In fact, this Bill was introduced after consulting all the States in the country. The original idea was that the limit would be, not Rs. 1000 but, Rs. 10,000 and that prize competitions of the value of Rs. 1000 or less need not be licensed. Well, I thought that this was rather risky. So, we have brought down the figure from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 1,000 and made any effort to promote prize competitions, even of the value of less than Rs. 1,000—even if it is Re. 1 or Rs. 2—subject to licensing by the State authorities. The whole of this scheme should be taken together.

Up to this time there was no aligation about the maintenance of accounts. There was a lot of most obnoxious and despicable type of organised fraud in this matter. It was abominable in a way because there was no system of accounting previously. As the system is being worked today it is nothing but a gamble and men are tempted by large prizes that are announced by the runners of these competitions. I have got some illustrations with me. You put a figure of Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 2 lakhs or Rs. 3 lakhs at the top and say "Contribute four annas and earn three lakhs!" Well, many are likely to be seduced by such offers. But if the amount is reduced to one thousand rupees, the sting is taken out, and the poison is no longer there.

We are not committed even to this one thousand rupees. If after some experience we find that the swindle which has been going on has not been altogether erased or mitigated to a large extent, then we will come forward with a Bill for omitting this amount of one thousand too and imposing an absolute ban.

But the scheme of this Bill permits the system of the element of gambling. It will be only under a licence that even these prize competitions up to one thousand rupees will be allowed. The conditions of the licence will be such that I hope that the offers will not be made in such a loose manner and that proper care will be taken to see that the licences are given really for prize competitions which require application of one's mind and with regard to which the results depend really on skill and not on chance. If that care is taken, I do not see why there should be a very serious objection to this very small amount that will now be admissible under the scheme of this Bill. As has just been pointed out, the Press Commission also in the course of its enquiry considered this question and it said:

"We would also like all such competitions to be banned, but this would be going beyond our province. We refer of course to competitions for which an entrance fee is charged and where the winners are awarded substantial money prizes. We have no objection to the publication of puzzles solely as amusement for the reader. Even in the case of purely intellectual amusements, we are aware that

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

the payment of a small award adds some zest to the solving, and the payment of such awards is made by many periodicals whose journalistic standards are high. We would however limit such awards to a maximum of Rs. 500 in any one month."

This, I think, sums up the position. It suggested Rs. 500. We have adopted one thousand rupees, in consultation with all States. So I do not see any danger. And, as I said, if experience shows that our hopes are rather not likely to be realised, or if we find that they have been belied, then we will come forward with an amending Bill. But with the care that has now been taken I may submit that the licences will be so issued that competitions will mainly be centred round games of skill and not games of chance. When that care is taken there is not much to worry.

There were some other matters of detail referred to. Some Members raised, I think, some objection about the Government or the executive authorities having the power to grant the licences or to cancel the licences. It does not quite fit in with the general attitude of this House. They do not want the licences to be given at all; and if any licence is cancelled they should perhaps welcome the cancellation of the licence—because they are not in favour of the system being continued even to the extent of one thousand rupees. So I do not see any reason why the executive should be deprived of this legitimate function which they are expected to discharge. It is their duty to deal with these matters. Licences are, as a rule, issued by the executive, and they are cancelled by the administrative authority. So, especially when the desire of the House is that even whatever little scope has been left had better be withdrawn, then the fear that the administrative officers may cancel licences in a lax or loose manner and without due care should not in any way weigh with them. They want the licences to be cancelled, and the more such steps are taken the better for them from that point of view. So, when they are against the licences being given at all—they would not like even one single licence to be given—then, if licences are cancelled they should I think, encourage such attitude and not ask others to interfere and to restore the licence. Therefore I do not see why there should be any worry on that account.

It has been suggested that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. It is a simple and straightforward Bill. One may like it, or one may dislike it. But there is nothing intricate about it; there is nothing very complex about it. I do not see why the Select Committee should waste any time over it.

Members have almost unanimously accepted the principle of the Bill. Some of them have objected to certain parts of the Statement of Objects and Reasons. But again there, opinions differ. It is sometimes tragic to find people concentrating on one clause of a Bill and attacking that, and others ignoring that clause and attacking what follows thereafter. If the whole of the picture is taken together they would find it quite handsome, and perhaps even attractive. Some of them may be seduced by it! But when they look only at a part of it, the part may look somewhat ugly, and sometimes even monstrous. But if you take the whole thing together you will find that, when pieced together in that manner, the picture is not only handsome but wholesome too.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has become an artist!

Pandit G. B. Pant: Well, Sir, while you are presiding there, we all try to improve ourselves.

There was a suggestion by Shri Singh about the Bill not being adequate to deal with the papers that might be imported into the country from abroad. I think clause 11 deals with this point effectively. But all the

same I am giving notice of an amendment—as the entire House would like this doubt to be removed—to this effect that in clause 11, for the words "in contravention of the provisions of this Act", the words "except in accordance with the licences given under this Act" be substituted, which will make the position clear. Whether the entries are invited by papers published from here or by papers published from abroad, if the competition is not under a licence given under this Act, then clause 11 will apply. That will remove....

Shri T. N. Singh: This may be considered in relation to clause 15 also. I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to clause 15 which relates to forfeiture of newspapers and publications.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal Distt. *cum* Almora Distt.—South-West *cum* Bareilly Distt.—North): That is more necessary.

Shri T. N. Singh: In the same spirit, as has been done in regard to clause 11, if a slight modification is made in clause 15 also, I think that will strengthen our hands.

Pandit G. B. Pant: We may substitute those words in clause 15 too. It is obviously the desire of all of us that no loop-holes should be left; and we do not want to be robbed by people from abroad if we are not going to allow it within the country itself.

Doubts have been expressed by some of the speakers whether this Bill is to be made applicable to the entire country. I can give the assurance that every State has undertaken to adopt this Bill. Among the States whose names do not appear in the preamble and which have already passed resolutions are U.P., West Bengal and others, I am sure, will pass similar resolutions in the course of the next few weeks. So, there need not be any apprehension or anxiety on that account. We introduced this Bill here because this is a matter which should be centrally co-ordinated and unless there is complete unanimity all over the country, the purpose of the Bill can be defeated. So, we are not going to leave any part of the country out. We will see to it that this Bill is introduced, adopted and enforced with due care by every State in the country.

Mr. More raised certain legal objections. They are not objections; he made certain suggestions. I do not think it is necessary to enter into legal argument at this stage. We have got the Bill as it is and the Bill has been introduced under article 252. So, the validity of the Bill is not open to dispute or question at all. If at any time there is any difficulty, we will make such changes as may be necessary; but one should not be too sure about the new problems that might arise if another article is introduced. We are at present seeing only certain imaginary defects and thinking that if another thing were adopted, i.e., if reference is made to another clause, it would be better. But when we adopt the alternative course, I am afraid that ingenious and resourceful people might find many more loopholes than they have been able to imagine as existing under the present Bill. They do not exist so far as I am aware; we have consulted expert opinion and we are assured that it is a sound and invulnerable measure and certainly it is admirable so far as its purpose is concerned. I hope the entire House will accept the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an amendment in the name of Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy.

The question is:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of fifteen members, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shri K. S. Raghavachari, Shri B. Ramachandra Reddy, Shri N. R. M. Swamy, Shri V. P. Nayar, Shri Kadyala Gopala Rao, Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal, Shri K. G. Wodeyar, Shri Amjad Ali, Shri Sivamurthi Swami, Shrimati Sushama Sen, Sardar Amar Singh

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Saigal; Col. B. H. Zaidi, Shri M. L. Dwivedi, and the Mover, with instructions to report on or before the 30th September, 1955."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the control and regulation of prize competitions, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2.— (*Definitions*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are same amendments to clause 2, but perhaps hon. Members are not moving them.

Shri Veeraswamy (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I want to move my amendment No. 35 to this clause. which reads as follows:

Page 1, line 21, *after* "cheque"

insert "bank draft".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 2(b) reads:

"(b) 'money' includes a cheque, postal Order, or money-order;"

The hon. Member wants to include bank draft also.

I do not know whether it is necessary.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I think money covers all these things; even if it does not, we should not make changes here.

Shri Veeraswamy: Bank draft is different from cheques and money-orders. I think it is better to include it to avoid confusion.

Pandit G. B. Pant: The House is interested in making the provision stringent and not more liberal and lenient.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It should be as stringent as possible. So, the Government is not accepting the amendment. I need not place it before the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.— (*Interpretation*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members who have given notice of amendments to this clause and who want to move them may do so now.

Shri C. D. Pande: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 10.—

for "words" *substitute* "letters, words or figures".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 3(a) reads as follows:

"(a) references to printing shall be construed as including references to writing and other modes of representing or reproducing words in a visible form:"

The hon. Member wants that instead of "words" "letters, words or figures" may be substituted. In clause 2(d) the words "letters, words or figures" are there.

Pandit G. B. Pant: It is necessary to repeat all those words.

So I accept the amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 10—

for "words" *substitute* "letters, words or figures".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 10—

after "words" *insert* "and figures".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is, the same as amendment No. 51 adopted just now. So, this is barred.

The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4.— (*Prohibition of prize competitions etc.*)

Shri Dabhi: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 17—

for "one thousand rupees" *substitute* "five hundred rupees".

Shri K. L. More: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 17—

for "one thousand rupees" *substitute* "two hundred rupees".

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I beg to move:

Page 2—

for clause 4, *substitute:*

"4. No person shall promote or conduct any prize competition or competitions in which the total value of the prize or prizes (whether in cash or otherwise) to be offered in any month exceeds one thousand rupees;"

Shri M. D. Joshi: I want to move my amendment No. 64.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not here. Is it to clause 4?

Shri M. D. Joshi: Yes; I have given it just now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then it will not be accepted for want of notice.

Shri Bogawat (Ahmednagar South): Perhaps the hon. Home Minister may accept.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I myself want to move an amendment in order to make the language clear; if the hon. Member's amendment agrees with my own, it may be considered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will come to it later on. Are there any other hon. Members who want to move amendments to this clause?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 17—

for "one thousand rupees" *substitute* "three hundred rupees".

Shri Radha Raman: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 17—

for "one thousand rupees" *substitute* "one hundred rupees, only".

Shri R. N. S. Deo (Kalahandi-Bolangir): I beg to move:

(1) Page 2, line 17—

for "in any month" *substitute* "for any one prize competition";

(2) Page 2—

after line 17, *add:*

"Provided that no person shall promote or conduct more than four prize competitions in any one month."

Mr. DeputySpeaker: These amendments are before the House. About Shri M. D. Joshi's amendment, is the hon. Minister accepting it? If so, I am prepared to waive notice.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Joshi may move it.

Shri M. D. Joshi: I beg to move:

Page 2—

after line 17, *add:*

"and in every prize competition the number of entries shall not exceed two thousand".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2—

after line 17, *add:*

"and in every prize competition the number of entries shall not exceed two thousand."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 17—

for "one thousand rupees" *substitute* "five hundred rupees".

The motion was negatived.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I am accepting amendment No. 52, because the present clause leaves a loophole that every competition may be worth Rs. 1,000 and if they go on issuing such proposals every day in thirty days there may be Rs. 30,000. I wish to remove the possibility of that misinterpretation of this clause.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2—

for clause 4, *substitute*:

"4. No person shall promote or conduct any prize competition or competitions in which the total value of the prize or prizes (whether in cash or otherwise) to be offered in any month exceeds one thousand rupees."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 17—

for "one thousand rupees" *substitute* "two hundred rupees".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 17 is barred.

Pandit G. B. Pant: In regard to amendment No. 19, who is to keep account of this and check it from day to day?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think the hon. Member wants to press it. I take it, it is not pressed.

Shri Radha Raman: I do not press my amendment No. 37.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am not pressing my amendment No. 55.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(*Licensing of prize competitions etc.*)

Shri K. L. More: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 20—

for "one thousand rupees" *substitute* "two hundred rupees".

Shri C. D. Pande: I beg to move:

Page 2—

for lines 18 and 19, *substitute*:

"5. Subject to the provisions of section 4, no person shall promote or conduct any prize competition or competitions in which the total value of the prize or prizes (whether in cash or otherwise) to"

Pandit G. B. Pant: I accept amendment No. 53.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 20—

for "one thousand rupees" *substitute* "two hundred rupees".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2—

for lines 18 and 19, *substitute*:

"5. Subject to the provisions of section 4, no person shall promote or conduct any prize competition or competitions in which the total value of the prize or prizes (whether in cash or otherwise) to".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Clause 6.— (*Licences for prize competitions*).

Shri S. V. L. Narasimham: I beg to move:

Page 2—

for lines 26 to 28 *substitute*:

"On the receipt of such application, the licensing authority, after making such enquiry as it considers necessary and on being satisfied that the Prize Competition is not opposed to public interest or does not encourage gambling spirit, shall by order in writing grant the license."

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 28—

add at the end:

"and such order shall be made within thirty days from the date of the receipt of such application by the licensing authority."

The object of this amendment, may I submit, is to safeguard against executive delays which have been always notorious: they have been, perhaps, more notorious lately.

Unless the Minister can hold out an assurance, if not a guarantee or a promise that orders in these cases will be passed with sufficient expedition. I think there should be a provision to safeguard against abnormal delays on the part of the licensing authority.

3 P.M.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I would like the entire business of the Government to be conducted in a businesslike way. That applies also to these cases.

Shri Kamath: Hopes; not realised.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members were not in favour of granting a license at all. Therefore, the longer it is delayed, the better. I shall put it to the House.

The question is:

Page 2, line 28—

add at the end:

"and such order shall be made within thirty days from the date of the receipt of such application by the licensing authority."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, amendment No. 8.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Such a provision cannot be introduced into the Bill. But, I hope the principle underlying this amendment will be borne in mind by the States when they deal with the system of licensing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it necessary to put it to the House?

Shri S. V. L. Narasimham: In view of the assurance of the hon. Minister, I do not press it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not put it to the House.

The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 *was added to the Bill.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: New Clause 6A. Amendment No. 41. Is the hon. Member pressing it?

Shri Radha Raman: I want to move it because I feel that certain conditions have to be prescribed in the Bill. There are no conditions laid down for the person to whom a licence is to be granted. I say that anybody and everybody should not be allowed to get a licence to run these crossword puzzles and other

[Shri Radha Raman]

things. I say there must be some conditions prescribed for such persons who want to undertake this kind of work.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think it is the State Government that is empowered to frame the rules.

Shri Radha Raman: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Under clause 20, the State Government may by notification in the Official Gazette make rules.

Shri Radha Raman: That is only for licensing.

Pandit G. B. Pant: This amendment cannot be of any help to anybody. You say no person shall be granted a licence unless he fulfils such requirements as may be prescribed by the State Government. He has to fulfil certain conditions after he has obtained a licence not before he gets a licence. If he does not carry out the obligations that are imposed on him under the licence, the licence will be cancelled. No conditions to be fulfilled before grant of licence.

Shri Radha Raman: There should be some positive requirements to be fulfilled before. That is the object of the amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would come under clause 20. Rules will be made for carrying out the purposes of this Act: what the form of the application will be, any fees for them, what enquiry must take place, and so on. I do not think it is necessary to put this amendment to the House.

Shri Radha Raman: I do not move it formally.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then we go to clause 7. Amendment No. 22.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: I am not moving it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8.— (*Power to cancel or suspend licences*).

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: I have an amendment which reads thus:

Page 3, line 1—

after "authority" *insert*:

"on receipt of information by police or otherwise".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is, any information from any quarter.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I do not think it adds anything to the clause as it exists.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On receipt of some information, they will do so.

Pandit G. B. Pant: It will be from the police or from some other quarter. "Police or otherwise" does not make any difference.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The licensing authority may, after giving reasonable opportunity of being heard, cancel, from whichever quarter the information flows. Therefore, I do not think it necessary to put it to the House.

The question is:

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9.— (*Penalty for promoting or conducting any prize competition etc.*)

Shri Radha Raman: I beg to move:

(1) Page 3, lines 15 and 16—

for "three months" *substitute* "six months".

(2) Page 3, line 16—

for "one thousand rupees" *substitute* "two thousand rupees".

Shri Veeraswamy: I beg to move:

Page 3, line 15—

after "with" *insert* "rigorous".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 42. He wants rigorous imprisonment.

Shri Veeraswamy: Certainly.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I think it is better not to disturb things unless there is some merit in the change.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It can be of either description. He wants rigorous imprisonment.

Shri Veeraswamy: Whether it is rigorous imprisonment or simple imprisonment.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not simple. It is of either description: either simple or rigorous. It is left to the judge. I do not think he wants to press. I am not putting it to the House.

Shri Radha Raman: We want a deterrent punishment. We want that this should be completely banned. Since the Government is bringing this Bill, we certainly want that the punishment should be deterrent so that there should be discouragement as much as possible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It should also be in keeping with the provision that we have made that a first class magistrate or a district magistrate can try this case. Three months is the limit for a third class magistrate.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is not the case of one man; so many persons will be guilty.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no obligation cast on the magistrate to impose the heaviest penalty.

That is only the maximum.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I think the provision is adequate enough.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it necessary to put it to the House?

Shri Radha Raman: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3, lines 15 and 16—

for "three months" *substitute* "six months".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think he is not pressing No. 44. So, I do not put it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10.—(*Penalty for failure to keep and submit accounts*).

Shri Dabhi: I beg to move:

Page 3—

(i) line 23—

after "punishable" *insert*:

"with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or"; and

(ii) line 24—

after "rupees" *insert*:

"or with both,".

The marginal note to clause 10 is rather misleading. It says, "Penalty for failure to keep and submit accounts". That is not the only case. In clause 10 penalty is provided not only for failure to keep and submit accounts, but also for submitting statement of accounts which are false, and which he either knows or believes to be false. Therefore, my submission is that this is a graver offence, for which under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code seven years imprisonment can be awarded. So,

[Shri Dabhi]

here if he gives a false account at least there must be discretion to the court to either punish him with fine or imprisonment, instead of merely imposing fine as mentioned in the Bill. The court must have discretion to punish him with imprisonment also. So, this marginal note is misleading. So, I hope the Government will accept it, looking to the intention.

Pandit G. B. Pant: The marginal note does not form an integral part of the clause. It only indicates what is given in the clause. It is not exhaustive.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants a more substantial punishment. For falsification of accounts generally a severe punishment is imposed under the Penal Code. He wants imprisonment of one month.

Pandit G. B. Pant: What is the amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendment is:

Page 3—

(i) line 23—

after "punishable" *insert*:

"with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or"; and

(ii) line 24—

after "rupees" *insert*:

"or with both,".

Pandit G. B. Pant: If it pleases him, let him have imprisonment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3—

(i) line 23—

after "punishable" *insert*:

"with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or"; and

(ii) line 24—

after "rupees" *insert*:

"or with both,".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Clause 11.— (*Penalty for other offences etc.*)

Pandit G. B. Pant: There is an amendment to clause 11.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): With your permission, I wish to move the following amendment:

Page 3, line 27—

for the words "in contravention of the provisions of this Act" *substitute*:

"except in accordance with a licence given under the provisions of this Act."

This is to make the meaning clear.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the number of the amendment?

Shri S. C. Samanta: This is a new amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I make a suggestion to the hon. Minister? It will be too restrictive. Where it may mean something excluding the licence, this may be added: except in accordance with the provisions of this Act or the provisions of a licence given...."

Pandit G. B. Pant: The point is this. If an advertisement made by a paper is published in Burma or in Pakistan or in other places, then it may be said that it is not in contravention of the provisions of this Act, because the Act is not applicable to those places. So, I am substituting: "except in accordance with a licence given under the provisions of this Act."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Or, why should it not be added here?

> "If any person with a view to the promotion or conduct of any prize competition in contravention of the provisions of this Act or contrary to the terms of any licence given under this Act".

Pandit G. B. Pant: It is not contrary to the terms of the licence. No licence has been given. Except in accordance with...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: "Except in accordance with a licence given under the provisions of this Act", "or in contravention of the provisions of this Act"—both of them can be there.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I have no objection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us see which will apply, one or the other. The hon. Minister will kindly see if this will fit in: "If any person with a view to the promotion or conduct of any prize competition in contravention of the provisions of this Act or except in accordance with a licence given under this Act or in connection with any prize competition promoted or conducted in contravention of such provisions".

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I just know what will be the difference? The words are: "in contravention of the provisions of this Act". This means if the Act contravenes section 6, if the licence is not given, it will be included. If it is more than Rs. 1,000 it will be included. So these words "in contravention of the provisions of this Act" are quite sufficient.

Pandit G. B. Pant: The point is this. This Act is not applicable to Pakistan or to Burma. So, if a paper is published there and it offers a prize of a lakh of rupees in pursuance of its scheme of crossword puzzle competition, then we cannot perhaps take action against it on the ground that it is not in accordance with the provisions of this Act, because the provisions of this Act do not apply to it. So, in order to remove any doubt of that kind, I say: "except in accordance with a licence given under the provisions of this Act".

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Where is the doubt ? If any person does anything which is done not in accordance with the licence or against the provisions of section 6, whether it is in Burma or anywhere else, he will be certainly guilty so far as this Act is concerned.

Pandit G. B. Pant: At the most, those words are redundant. Let them come in.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: That is right.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I wish to put these words: "except in accordance with" etc., at an earlier stage. "If any person with a view to the promotion or conduct of any prize competition except in accordance with a licence given under the provisions of this Act or in contravention of the provisions of this Act or in connection with any prize competition promoted or conducted in contravention of such provisions".

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The third is quite unnecessary.

Shri S. S. More: It is all repetition.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister feels there is some doubt raised by Shri T. N. Singh that there

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

may be cases where they may shift their centre of activity to Pakistan or other foreign countries and in a newspaper this advertisement may come. They are not the States as come within the jurisdiction of this Act.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I submit the hon. Minister has used two more sentences. They may be redundant or may not be, we are not concerned. If they are redundant, they cannot injure us. These last words which are now there; "in connection with any prize competition promoted or conducted in contravention of such provisions" are more than redundant. If the other amendment is there, these words have got no meaning whatsoever.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We need not disturb the existing language.

Pandit G. B. Pant: "In connection with" is wider. So, let us retain this: "or in connection with any prize competition promoted or conducted in contravention of such provisions".

Shri S. S. More: Any foreign competition promoted in a foreign country cannot be said to be in contravention of the provisions of this Act, unless you ban specifically any competition in a foreign country, because competition promoted in a place where this Act has no application cannot be said to be promoted in contravention of the provisions of this Act.

Pandit G. B. Pant: So, I say in order to get over that difficulty, we should have the words: "If any person with a view to the promotion or conduct of any prize competition except in accordance with a licence given under the provisions of this Act".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: "Or in contravention of the provisions of this Act".

Shri S. S. More: Even this provision which the hon. Minister is trying to insert will not solve the difficulty.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Why not?

Shri S. S. More: A licence will be granted to a person residing in an area to which this Act applies.

Pandit G. B. Pant: But that is immaterial. We will pounce upon the man and tell him that this is not in accordance with the licence given under this Act. So we can proceed against him under section 11.

Shri S. S. More: May I put another definite question? Supposing there is a State where there is no obligation and something is promoted there—leave aside Pakistan and other countries—and some newspaper is printed there, what is going to happen?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it comes into this territory.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Action will be taken under clause 11 in the State where this is in operation.

Shri S. S. More: Will not that be applicable to even foreign territory?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is right. But in accordance with the suggestion made by Shri T. N. Singh, the hon. Minister wants to put in these words by way of abundant caution. There is no harm in putting in these words. Either they are useful or they are not useful. They are not harmful in any way.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: If these words are put in the sequence in which the hon. Minister wants to put them, then they will not only be redundant, but they will change the meaning of the whole thing. That is what I would like to submit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will bear with me for a minute. Ultimately the hon. Minister wants to have the opening words of this clause as follows:

> "If any person with a view to the promotion or conduct of any

prize competition except in accordance with a licence given under this Act or in contravention of the provisions of this Act or in connection with any prize competition promoted or conducted in contravention of such provisions....".

Pandit G. B. Pant: Instead of repeating the same words at the end, we may say: 'promoted or conducted in the manner stated above'.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: As the language stands, it is quite all right. It covers everything.

Shri T. N. Singh: Or, we may say: 'as stated hereinbefore'.

Pandit G. B. Pant: We may put the words 'except in accordance with a licence....' at the end also.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That would be something.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put Shri S. C. Samanta's amendment, as modified, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 3, line 29—

after "provisions" *add*:

"or except in accordance with a licence given under the provisions of this Act".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: With this amendment, clause 11 will read as follows:

"If any person with a view to the promotion or conduct of any prize competition in contravention of the provisions of this Act or in connection with any prize competition promoted or conducted in contravention of such provisions or except in accordance with a licence given under the provisions of this Act."

Pandit G. B. Pant: If you want to make any verbal improvements in this, you can do so.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 4—

(i) line 5, *before* "brings" *insert* "knowingly";

(ii) line 9, *before* "sends" *insert* "knowingly";

(iii) line 13, *for* "causes or knowingly" *substitute* "knowingly causes or"; and

(iv) line 16, *before* "causes" *insert* "knowingly".

In sub-clause (d) I want to add the word 'knowingly' before the word 'brings'. With this addition, the sub-clause will read:

"knowingly brings, or invites any person to send....".

In sub-clause (e), I want to add the word 'knowingly' before the word 'sends'. With this addition, the sub-clause will read:

"knowingly sends, or attempts to send....".

Similarly, in sub-clause (f) I want to substitute the words: 'knowingly causes' or, in place of 'causes or knowingly'. If this substitution is made, the sub-clause will read:

"uses any premises, or knowingly causes or permits any premises to be used..".

In sub-clause (g) I want to add the word 'knowingly' before the word 'causes'. With this addition, the sub-clause will read:

"knowingly causes or....".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member mean that somebody inserts it into a person's luggage?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It so happens that licence is given in Delhi or in some other place. And these offences are of such a general nature that they may be committed in a place far away from Delhi, such as Calcutta, or Bombay or some other town or some other village or we do not know where. Unless the person

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

in that far away place comes to Delhi and looks at the licence itself, or makes an enquiry whether the licence has been suspended or withdrawn etc., he will become liable. If he only believes the words of the man who is running all this, then he will become liable. I only want that if a person does something and he is hauled up before the court, then the *mens rea* must be there. He must knowingly have done a thing or caused another man to do a thing; only then he will come within the ambit of this law. That is what I am providing for by my amendment. I do not want that any innocent man should be punished, or enmeshed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The act of bringing or inviting any person to send assumes *mens rea*.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Supposing a person publishes something in a paper in Calcutta, he is certainly inviting other people to send for the purpose of sale or distribution any ticket, coupon etc.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The provision here is:

> "brings, or invites any person to send....any ticket, coupon or other document for use in, or any advertisement of, the prize competition".

A ticket would not get into a person's pocket unless he has paid money for it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I only say that a person who is held to be guilty must know that he has done such and such a wrong act.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When he brings or invites any person to send, does he not do so?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Supposing a paper says, all right, you contribute to this thing, and that paper is published in a place which is far away from the place where the man from whom these things originate is there....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Suppose casually I bring a Calcutta paper into a Part C State like Delhi, for purposes of reading. Am I to be prosecuted?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Suppose I am the person who wants to advertise these crossword puzzles. I send it to a man in Bombay, and tell him, you advertise this or publish this in your paper. The publisher or any other person who does that thing must come here and find out whether I have got any licence or not, and whether my licence has been suspended or not. Suppose I write to that man, and as a matter of fact I have no licence at all, and that man publishes it or advertises it, then he will be guilty. My humble submission is that he will be guilty in Bombay, under this provision.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He would not be guilty in Bombay.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: He will be guilty in Bombay. Unless it be that he brings it here.....

Shri T. N. Singh: I think 'printing and publishing' has specific meaning under the law, and 'printing' will include the fact that every due care has to be taken by the printer. So, it is not a question of 'knowingly'. If he has not taken care, he becomes responsible. So, if the word 'knowingly' is added here as the hon. Member suggests, then that will mean something different from what we understand by the term 'printing and publishing' under the normal law.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As I understand the sub-clause, it is the man who is within the jurisdiction of this Act that brings or invites the other man to send, that will be involved. Let us take the case of Uttar Pradesh for instance. Let us say, something is published in Uttar Pradesh. The U.P gentleman does not come within the clutches of this law. It is the man from the Part C State of Delhi, who invites that man to send, or brings from that man, a ticket or a coupon

etc., that is liable. He is expected to know the law which applies to his place. If that man brings a ticket or a coupon etc., then he is liable. It is not as if somebody thrusts a bottle of wine into his pocket, or a ticket into his pocket.

If the desire is to ban it altogether and make the law as strict as possible, there is no good giving loopholes like this by putting in the words 'knowingly', 'consciously' or 'warily' and so on.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If the desire is that every person, whether he is guilty or not, whether his mind is there with the Act or not, should be roped in, then the reasoning is quite correct.

Supposing I go to a place and hire a house from a person, the owner of the house does not know what it has been hired for. The first thing that that man shall have to enquire would be whether I who have hired the house have got a licence or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The U. P. man does not come into trouble.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Kindly look at sub-clause (f). It reads:

"uses any premises....".

I do not object to this phrase 'uses any premises', for the person who uses the premises very probably knows what he is using it for. Then, the words are:

"or causes or knowingly permits any premises to be used".

Under this, the person who is the owner of the house and who gives it on rent becomes also guilty, unless he has made full enquiries....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The word knowingly is there.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Before the word 'causes' it is not there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think there has been enough discussion over this matter. I shall put this amendment to vote now, unless the hon. Member wants to convince the House about his point.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Certainly I want to convince the House. There is no doubt about it. In all these six sub-clauses, the idea seems to be that any person who has got anything to do with these cross-word puzzles in any manner whatsoever, will, whether he is really guilty or not, be enmeshed.

My only point is that in regard to acts which can be attributed to the person who is the originator, who takes an intimate part in it, this is immaterial, but in regard to other persons who do it unknowingly, unconsciously, without knowing whether the person's licence has been suspended or not, they should not be unnecessarily enmeshed by these words. The first principle of criminal law is that unless a person has done something knowingly, he should not be guilty of that offence and he should not be enmeshed. It is only with a desire to save those people that I have put in "knowingly". This is in reference to acts which are done by strangers who do not know whether, as a matter of fact, this man holds a licence or not or whether the licence has been suspended or not. He might go by his friend's word. A man might come and say 'All right, I want to hire this house'. If I am the owner, should I have to go about and find out if this man has got a licence or not or if his licence has been suspended or not? It is quite true that you must enmesh as many people as possible as have got intimate connection with this; at the same time, you should not cast your net too wide to include even those people who have got nothing to do with it, who cannot possibly enquire into the acts of the person who lives far away. For instance, an agent of mine goes to Bombay. Will that man there be

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

in a position to inquire whether he or his principal has a licence or not? Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister to kindly see that in so far as a stranger comes in, he is not unnecessarily affected. You must put in the word "knowingly" which will mean that if a person knowingly does this, then he will be brought in.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Wherever "knowingly" was necessary, it has already been introduced and forms part of the clause. If a person sends or brings a thing, *prima facie* he does it knowingly. If he is able to establish that he was made a dupe or he was befooled or that he was made an unknowing instrument of some mischief, it is open to him to put in such a plea.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: He won't be acquitted, because the mechanical part constitute the offence. He cannot be acquitted if he proves that.

Pandit G. B. Pant: If you introduce "knowingly", then many of those who will do it knowingly will put in the plea that they were ignorant.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it obligatory on the part of the Judge to convict him even if it is proved?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The mechanical part is also there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are provisions in the Indian Penal Code which are of such a trivial nature that even if *mens rea* is there, he can be discharged.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Is it trival—such an act involving such consequences?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister himself is a lawyer, the hon. Mover is a lawyer and I am also supposed to be one. Now, I will put it to the House.

The question is:

Page 4—

(i) line 5, *before* "brings" *insert* "knowingly";

(ii) line 9, *before* "sends" *insert* "knowingly";

(iii) line 13, *for* "causes or knowingly" *substitute* "knowingly causes or"; and

(iv) line 16, *before* "causes" *insert* "knowingly".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have got a draft by the Official Draftsman regarding that portion in clause 11 which we passed:

> "If any person with a view to the promotion or conduct of any prize competition, except in accordance with the provisions of a licence, or in contravention of the provisions of the Bill...."

The same thing as we originally wanted to be put in there....

Pandit G. B. Pant: You may just examine it and put it in such shape as you consider proper.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Anyhow, the amendment is accepted. The other safeguard must also be there. Whether it should be in the middle or the earlier portion or in the last portion, will be considered and if necessary, the Speaker will be authorised to put it in the proper place.

Pandit G. B. Pant: You are requested by the House to out it in such shape as you consider proper.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That clause 11, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Clause 12.— (*Offences by Corporations*)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

(1) Page 4, lines 23 and 24—

omit "as well as the company".

(2) Page 4, line 33—

omit "or is attributable to any neglect on the part of".

In regard to these amendments, I do not want to make any speech. In a previous Bill, which was sponsored by the hon. the Home Minister himself, that is, the Untouchability (Offences) Bill, he was pleased to move these two amendments himself. My amendment was not accepted, but he himself made these two amendments after reading my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: About liability of the corporation.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Yes. These words were omitted by the hon. Minister himself for very obvious reasons; if he wants, I can give the grounds again. This is an amendment of the hon. Minister himself in a similar Bill previously. I think he will be pleased to accept both the amendments. The reasoning is quite obvious. In regard to such acts, no other person, except a person who belongs to the company and is responsible for it, is made liable. Neglect has never been made into an offence. It is in very rare cases that in the Indian Penal Code neglect is made into an offence. Here this will be an exceptional case. In regard to the Untouchability (Offences) Bill also the company was not involved. Here also the reasoning is the same. In regard to the words "as well as the company", we know that unless there are lawful purposes, for which company is formed no company can be formed. When we will have passed the new Companies Bill, the managing agents, managing director etc. will be there only after they have been approved by the Government themselves. The company does not authorise any person to do any illegal thing. Why should the shareholders who are staying miles away be asked and mulcted and penalised for nothing? As a matter of fact, it is not the company which is involved, but those who are in charge of the company who have been rightly enmeshed. So these words "as well as the company" and "or is attributable to any neglect on the part of" may be taken away. So far as the others are concerned, I have no objection, though the provision, on the whole, is not, legally speaking, justifiable. But these two matters are certainly not justifiable. The hon. Minister himself said at that time that the company is usually not culpable in matters like this. So I leave it to him, if he agrees with the view that he himself took in the previous Bill when these two amendments were made at his instance.

Pandit G. B. Pant: What are the amendments?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Nos. 60 and 61. The words "as well as the company" and "or is attributable to any neglect on the part of" may be taken away.

Pandit G. B. Pant:

> "If any person guilty of an offence under this Act is a company, every person who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company...."

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: They may remain. The company will not be responsible. Because, what has the company done? Those who are responsible may be punished fully.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The man who is responsible may be acting on behalf of the company.

Shri Rane (Bhusaval): The company makes money.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The company never authorised him to do any such illegal thing. The person who did this went beyond his capacity. The company never authorised this thing to be done. This was not the object of the company.

As a matter of fact, if you allow me to have my say, I would go further and say that even those persons who are in charge are not liable unless the offence is brought home to them. We are only making an exception here. Even that person in charge is made vicariously responsible.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is now the fashion to bring in the company.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Why do we not go further and say that the offence must be brought home to him?

Shri Rane: I oppose the amendment of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava because the company is going to make money and I therefore say that these words are essential and should not be omitted.

Pandit G. B. Pant: The company is formed for a specific purpose. It is not one of those companies which has a very large scope and various types of work to do, but companies formed of single persons should know that honesty pays and not dishonesty.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I want to hear the hon. Home Minister on the second part of it: "or is attributable to any neglect on the part of". How can negligence of the person come in here? His mind has not gone with the act. How can you penalise him?

Pandit G. B. Pant: The company has to concentrate on this work.....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Under sub-clause (2) of clause 12, I can understand that consent or connivance being made culpable.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If some clerk under him goes on doing this....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If there is *mens rea* it is culpable. Negligence means that he does not advert to the consequences....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I ought not to allow petrol being stored in my house without a licence for it. Suppose I allow my servant to go on stocking petrol in my store, kitchen and *puja* room and everywhere there is petrol, should I not be punished?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Without your knowing, the petrol is there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it not the duty under the Criminal Procedure Code that when a man is dead in some one's land, it is his duty to go and lodge a report? Likewise there are certain things of which we should take notice. I cannot keep a tiger in my house.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Everywhere we have the question of *mens rea*. It is a positive fact. In the case of neglect, there is nothing; it might be a question of the man's omission to look into a particular thing. That itself cannot impute criminality to him. I think there is some force in what Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava says. A director may be staying or residing very far away and may not know anything about it. How can he be made culpable for this? Attributable to any neglect on the part of a person is surely not an offence.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Since you are in the Chair, it is difficult to meet your argument; you speak of tigers, wolves, Petrol etc. Supposing the director is in England, his negligence will be vicariously presumed. There may be many cases of such people who are not present on the spot. Do you want negligence on their part to be an offence? This is a question of great importance. You want the vicarious responsibility of persons who may not be present even on the spot. So far as connivance or consent is concerned, I do not mind, though ordinarily it is not so very culpable, but in regard to this, namely, neglect, we are going to the greatest possible extent. Should we go to this extreme limit?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the harm if we said "has been committed with the knowledge or connivance of"? Even if he has knowledge, it is enough because it is a vicarious responsibility in the case of a company. Neglect is more negative.

Shri Lakshmayya (Anantapur): My suggestion is that both the company as well as the person concerned should be made punishable.

Pandit G. B. Pant: If you substitute the words "or is attributable to gross neglect on the part of" I have no objection. In other words, for the

word "any" the word "gross" may be substituted. I am agreeable to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Gross neglect amounting to active participation—I am not adding those words, but I am only interpreting the word "gross".

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: "Knowledge" would be much better.

Pandit G. B. Pant: There may be some cases in which a man may be deliberately promoting all such activities, and yet we may not be able to establish that fact.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The fact is that if he is deliberately doing it, then 'connivance' is a much stronger word. It is even more powerful than knowing.

Pandit G. B. Pant: You do not lose anything by using the words "gross neglect".

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: How will you prove it? I will be satisfied with the word "knowledge".

Pandit G. B. Pant: For a year, he has not examined the accounts and has not taken the care to look into the working of the company at all; he is the chairman or president.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House has heard sufficiently about this matter. I will put Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava's amendments first.

The question is:

Page 4, lines 23 and 24—

omit "as well as the company".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 33—

omit "or is attributable to any neglect on the part of".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Government have just now given an amendment. It may be moved.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I beg to move:

Page 4, line 33—

for "any neglect" *substitute* "gross neglect.".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 33—

for "any neglect" *substitute* "gross, neglect.".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 12, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

New Clause 12A—

Shri Rane: I beg to move:

Page 4—

after line 41, *insert*:

"12A. *Forfeiture of receipts for unlawful prize competitions.*—If a person promotes or conducts any prize competition in contravention of the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for a court to pass an order forfeiting to the State Government all the receipts for the unlawful prize competition in addition to the penalty under section 9, 11 or 12 as the case may be.".

The wording is very clear and it only seeks to forfeit all illegal receipts or earnings. I do not want to add anything.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Let us be satisfied with the old clause. Why should we have a new clause?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I take it that the hon. Member is not pressing his amendment for the insertion of the new clause 12A.

There are no amendments to clause 13.

The question is:

"That clause 13 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14.— (*Power of entry and search.*)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

(1) Page 5, line 21—

add at the end:

"Who are concerned or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made or credible information has been received or a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned with the user of such premises for purposes connected with or with the promotion or conduct of any prize competition in contravention of the provisions of this Act."

(2) Page 5, line 25—

after "searches" *insert* "and arrests".

Clause 14 authorises a police officer to enter, if necessary by force, etc., any premises to search the premises and take into custody all persons whom he finds there and produce all of them before a magistrate. I want only this. No officer, howsoever high or big should be authorised to arrest all persons who are found in a particular premises. This will be very wrong; it is against the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and also against decency. If a guest is there in the house or if the wife or parents or children of that person are there—all these persons will be found in the premises. They can be arrested under this clause. I never think that it could be the intention of the hon. Mover of this Bill. I, therefore, want to put in the words of section 54 of the Criminal Procedure Code. If the person who is authorised to search has got some suspicion that such and such person has been concerned with the use of such and such premises then he can search and do these things. These are not my words; I have taken them from the Criminal Procedure Code. I also want to arm the police officer with all those powers. I am also anxious to prevent the dwindle of Prize Competition. But I do not want innocent persons who do not know anything about the place—the distant relations who are not in any way connected with these things—should be arrested. His powers of arrest should be there the same as in the case of an ordinary police officer in regard to ordinary persons. Ordinarily, if you give this power, it would not be abused but a dishonest man may use these powers to the detriment of honest and innocent persons. I am therefore anxious that he should not be armed with such powers as to harass the people.

With regard to 63, I want that the searches or arrests under this section must be made in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. I want the word 'arrests' to be added.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I think that if Pandit Bhargava's amendment is accepted, then perhaps the word 'such' will have to be omitted. It will have no meaning. I have no objection. It will be "....to take into custody and produce before a magistrate all persons who are concerned....". Then, it will be as you have given in your amendment.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The section refers to search the premises and the persons found and as such they may search as well as arrest. If the word 'such' is not there, it will refer to all kinds of persons who are found or not found on the premises; it will go even beyond the particular premises. If such persons are there, then those persons may be arrested. But if you do not put the word 'such' any person anywhere may be arrested.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I have no objection if you think it is all right.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants the provision regarding arrest should also be done in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. The searches also should be made in accordance with those provisions.

Pandit G. B. Pant: How else could Government make it?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If you do not use that word and if you say 'any', then it will not be right. Searches as well as arrests have to be made according to those provisions.

Pandit G. B. Pant: In certain cases like gambling, Criminal Procedure Code does not apply. Arrests are always made according to the Criminal Procedure Code. It is redundant. Not that I am opposed to it but it has no meaing.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Then the sub-clause has no meaning.

Pandit G. B. Pant: You better tolerate this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put this to the vote. Here it is said "add at the end". It cannot be at the end. It would read "all persons who are concerned.....".

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It should come after the words "to take into custody all persons who are concerned...." I am wrong in suggesting this amendment be made at the end.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As suggested by the hon. Minister, it will read "....to take into custody and produce before a magistrate all persons who are concerned.....".

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: With your premission, it would be better if it reads like this: "....to take into custody all such persons as are concerned.... and produce before a magistrate,".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the harm in substituting it this way: "....all such persons as are concerned...."?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: As it stands, is it all right? Such persons are those persons who are antecedently described: "to search the premises and the persons whom he may find therein and to take into custody" and produce them before a magistrate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Have hon. Members followed Pandit Bhargava's amendment? He says that 'all' should not be arrested.

An Hon. Member: How will they be arrested?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: By catching hold of them. Hon. Members must follow things.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: These words "....produce them before the magistrate" should come subsequently. It will then read like this: "to take into custody all such persons as are concerned.....and produce them before a magistrate."

Pandit G. B. Pant: That will look very clumsy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then sub-clause (c) will be as it is except that this modification may be made. The amendment will be added after the word 'persons' so as to read "all such persons as are concerned or against whom.....this Act." So, I shall put this to the vote of the House.

Pandit G. B. Pant: It may be substituted, at the end. "such persons; and" occurring in line 21, may be substituted by "such persons as are concerned....."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 5, line 21—

after "such persons" *add*:

"as are concerned or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made or credible information has been received or a reasonable suspicion exists of their having been concerned with the user of such premises for purposes connected with or with the promotion or conduct of any prize competition in contravention of the provisions of this Act;"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, amendment No. 63 relating to 'searches' and 'arrests'.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Arrests are governed by the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But 'searches' is mentioned.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Searches are sometimes made by the police officers themselves. Here it suggests that a warrant will have to be obtained. Therefore, that amendment is not necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member press his amendment?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I do not press it in view of the acceptance of the previous amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 15.—(*Forfeiture of newspapers and publications containing prize competitions.*)

Shri S. C. Samanta: I beg to move:

In page 5—

lines 28 and 29—

for "in contravention of the provisions of this Act" *substitute*:

"except where such competition is promoted or conducted in accordance with the licence given under this Act."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:—

In page 5, lines 28 and 29—

for "in contravention of the provisions of this Act" *substitute*:

"except where such competition is promoted or conducted in accordance with the licence given under this Act."

Of course, this is only an exception. Otherwise, the language is wide.

Pandit G. B. Pant: It actually comes here: "Where any newspapers or other publication contains any prize competition" and then it must be "promoted or conducted except in accordance with a licence given under this Act".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: "Advertisement" is not necessary, then?

Pandit G. B. Pant: No, Sir. That will come later, and the clause will read:

"Where any newspaper or other publication contains any prize competition promoted or conducted except in accordance with a licence given under this Act, or any advertisement in relation thereto....etc."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, the words "in contravention of the provisions of this Act" will continue?

Pandit G. B. Pant: No, Sir. Those words will go. The clause will read what I have just now read.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, I take it that the amendment, as re-drafted, is acceptable to the House. The speaker may be authorised to re-draft it as necessary later on.

The question is:

"That clause 15, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 16.— (*Appeals*)

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

Page 5, line 36,

Wherever they occur—

for "State Government" *substitute* "High Court".

Shri S. V. L. Narasimham: I beg to move:

Page 5—

for clause 16, *substitute*:

"Any person aggrieved by the decision of the licensing authority

refusing to grant a licence or cancelling or suspending a licence may, within thirty days of the order, prefer an appeal to the Court to which appeals would lie had the order become one of conviction and the decision of the appellate court shall be final".

Shri Kamath: May I just submit in 50 seconds that the grounds urged by the hon. Home Minister are very plausible indeed but I must say, with great dissatisfaction, not very convincing. He urged that because the House is entirely opposed to prize competitions and is even desirous of proposing a complete ban on prize competitions, therefore we should welcome more power in the hands of the State which will conduce to the banning of the competitions. If this argument were extended to other fields, Sir, we can also say with a greater plausibility, perhaps, that this House is opposed—not only this House but several other State Assemblies also are opposed—to liquor and we want a complete prohibition. But, we have provided in the Acts relating to that for a judicial authority to revise the decisions of various authorities, whether executive or otherwise. So also, we may say, if the House is entirely opposed to police firing do we rule out an enquiry by a judicial authority wherever there is a police firing in any part of this country? Therefore, just because the House wants a total ban to rule out any intervention or interference of judicial authority is, to my mind, not very sound. With great deference to the wisdom of the Minister I regret to say it is not a very sound argument.

I say we are all opposed to speculation but it continues to flourish in this country. More and more people are ruined by it. People commit suicide because of failure on the Stock Exchange, but the Government has not banned it even though the common man and most of us here would like to have a very strict ban on speculation on the Stock Exchange. Nothing has been done as regards that matter. Therefore, I submit that so long as there is a law there should be a judicial authority to review or hear appeals against the decisions. Whatever the House may desire or not desire, the law allows competitions up to Rs. 1,000 and the Minister also has said that it is permissible under this Bill but later on Government may again come up in this House with an amending Bill imposing total ban. But, at present the Government is in favour of curtailing or controlling the competitions and not in favour of banning them entirely. Therefore, if you want to have this law it is but meet, it is but necessary in the interests of justice and fairness that the executive licensing authority should not act arbitrarily. If the Government had come forward with a Bill for total ban of the competitions this question would not have arisen at all, because then there is no licensing authority to give or refuse licence. But as we have allowed these competitions to a certain degree and the licensing authority which is an executive authority may act arbitrarily in certain cases, therefore, to safeguard against the abuse of authority and against arbitrary exercise of executive licensing authority it is very necessary in the interests of justice and fairness that an appeal from an order by the licensing authority should lie not to the State Government but to a judicial authority; and I have said, the High Court.

The State Government may act arbitrarily. All executive authorities act arbitrarily many times and they are not competent—in the public mind anyway—to give a judicious decision as the High Court or the Supreme Court is. As an instance, I may submit that recently in Bombay —some months ago—in the Bombay Assembly the Chief Minister referring to a firing in a village called Valod which is an Adivasi area said that the Government had considered this matter and did not think that a judicial enquiry was necessary. Some persons involved in that riot were prosecuted by the State Government

[Shri Kamath]

and the Judicial Magistrate has passed strictures on the executive acquitting the accused.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are going away from the topic.

Shri Kamath: I was trying to bring home to you and to the Government.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Home Minister is already in 'Home' and I am also.....

Shri Kamath: I was trying to bring home to the Home Minister that the State Governments should not be given this power to decide matters in appeal. It is not proper to do so because in the case which I was just referring to the Magistrate acquitting the accused said that the Bombay Government erred in not ordering a judicial enquiry in the matter. Therefore, I submit that there should be provision for a judicial review or an appeal against the order of the licensing authority, so long as we have this law in force. If there is a total ban, then it might be all right. But when we do not impose total ban, we must provide for an appeal to the judiciary against the order of the licensing authority and not merely an appeal to the executive against the executive.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I think Mr. Kamath has really greater confidence in his dignity than he now seems to disown, because he has had experience of this work. He has got certain experience himself and I am sure this will not be worked arbitrarily or unjustly. So taking the illustration, I would like him to have some confidence in his own fraternity.

Shri Kamath: I am not in the executive here; I am in the legislature.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I am reminding you of your good sound past. The hands of the High Court are already too full and if they are burdened with these petty cases, then their arrears will mount up. But if the hon. Member is interested in the expeditious disposal and dispensation of justice, I hope he would agree to giving this a trial.

Shri Kamath: Only a trial.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 5, line 36, wherever they occur—

for "State Government" *substitute* "High Court".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put Shri S. V. L. Narasimham's amendment.

The question is:

Page 5, *for* clause 16, *substitute*:

"Any person aggrieved by the decision of the licensing authority refusing to grant a licence or cancelling or suspending a licence may, within thirty days of the order, prefer an appeal to the Court to which appeals would lie had the order become one of conviction and the decision of the appellate court shall be final."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 17 to 19 were added to the Bill.

Clause 20.—(*Power to make rules*)

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move:

Page 6, line 14—

for "application" *substitute* "licence".

I ought to have brought this matter to the notice of the House before. Clause 20 gives the Government power to make rules and a memorandum about this appears at page 8 of this Bill. One of the powers given under sub-clause (2) of clause 20 is that Government may frame rules providing for the "form and manner of application for a licence and the

fees, if any, for such application." As you know, under the provisions of article 110 of the Constitution, this will become a Money Bill and it cannot be introduced without the previous certificate of the President as provided for under article 117.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not sure; this may be exempted.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: What is exempted under article 110 is this:

> "A Bill shall not be deemed to be a Money Bill by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for licences...." etc.

That is to say, fees for licences which are covered in this particular Bill by sub-clause (4) of clause 6 are certainly exempted. This sub-clause reads:

> "The fees on payment of which, the period for which, the conditions subject to which, and the form in which, a licence may be granted shall be such as may be prescribed."

This is certainly exempted under article 110(2). But I am talking about charging fees on applications for licences. It has been held that if there is a principle of *quid pro quo*, for rendering some service, then it will not be called a tax; but if it is fees to be charged on an application, no principle of *quid pro quo* is involved in it. Therefore, this fee to be levied on application for licences becomes a tax.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do not 'licences' come under 'services'? If they are fees for services, there must be *quid pro qu*. So, even in fees for licences, there is *quid pro quo*.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The point here is that the fees mentioned here are for the application and not for the licences. Licences are granted to allow to do a particular thing. But here it is fees for application for licences. Some cases have been recently decided by the Supreme Court —the Madras Trust case, the Orissa Trust case, the Bombay Charitable Trust case, etc..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I want some elucidation. I want to know whether in those cases they imposed a fee on applications for licences and whether that fee was held illegal.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: What was held illegal was the fees which could be charged for registering the various charitable trusts. A levy of 5 per cent. was to be charged and this was treated as tax because there was no question of service there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am talking of the fees on the application for licences. Does it not cover all the processes which lead to the issue of the licence?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: My humble submission is this. Fees charged for the licence itself is covered by the exemption; but here it is a question of fees charged on the application for a licence which may or may not be granted. Therefore, fees on the application itself is a tax. There is no choice left in the hands of the man not to apply for the licence.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member suggests that in clause 20(2)(a), instead of "fees, if any, for such application," we should have "fees, if any, for such licence." What has the hon. Minister to say?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I do not quite follow the arguments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Minister will kindly turn to page 6, he will find that sub-clause (2)(a) of clause 20 reads as follows:

> "(a) the form and manner of application for a licence and the fees, if any, for such application;".

But under article 110 of the Constitution, any tax measure requires the prior sanction of the President. Certain fees are exempted, for example, fees levied for issue of licences or fees for services rendered. Here the latter thing does not apply. As regards licences, it is open to State Governments to prescribe

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

fees under rules for issue of licences. What the hon. Member objects to is the fees which can be imposed under clause 20(2)(a) of this Bill on applications. All that he wants is that instead of saying "fees for application" we should say "fees for licence".

Pandit G. B. Pant: I have no objection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very good.

The question is:

Page 6, line 14—

for "application" *substitute* "licence".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 20, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*Clause 20, as amended, *was added to the Bill.*

Clause 1.— (*Short Title, etc.*)

Pandit G. B. Pant: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 12—

after "Bombay" *insert*:

"Madras, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They have also agreed by resolution.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is.....

Shri U. M. Trivedi: On this clause, an amendment has been moved by the hon. Minister. Read with this amendment, this will show that instead of the 4 States that are mention here, we will have 8 States. The point is this. This is a point which I wanted to make earlier also. It is true that the Statement of Objects and Reasons is not looked into by the courts for coming to a decision whether a law is valid or not. Similarly, it is correct to say that even the preamble is generally not looked into for determining whether a law is valid or not. At times, it so happens that the preamble is looked into to find out why a law is framed in this particular manner. As the clause at present stands, although it is a pious hope of ours that we are going to apply this law to the whole of India, we have framed this law as if it comes under item 34 of list II. We have ourselves said in our Objects and Reasons that we are going to allow some reasonable scope for competitions which are mainly games of skill and intelligence. Once we say that this is a question of game, skill and intelligence, the very bottom of the case that this is governed by gaming and betting, covered by item 34 of List II, is knocked down. This does not, according to our own argument, come under item 34. Then, this preamble becomes absurd. For this particular reason I say that this law will be *ultra vires* of the provisions and that you have no power to make this law. If you are making the law under the provisions of what we call residuary powers as provided for in List I, and also as provided for in article 248, it would be better for us to drop this provision completely that it extends to the States of Andhra, etc. We can say that it extends to the whole of India. There would be nothing wrong if we say that this is not betting and gaming. Once we say that there is skill and intelligence, it lies within our powers, within the powers of Parliament to say that this law applies to the whole of India. My suggestion is this. If the hon. Home Minister can take stock of the situation, he will see that there would be nothing wrong in putting it down that this law applies to the whole of India and it need not

* In view of the amendment to part (b) of Sub-Clause (2) of Clause 20 adopted by the House, the word "the fees on payment of which", occurring in part (b) of Sub-Clause (2) of lause 20 were redundant and were omitted as patent error under the direction of the Speaker.

be specified that these are the States to which this law will apply. Otherwise, it would create a paradise for the lawyers and it may allow certain mischievous elements to carry on something in contravention of the law. Therefore, it is essential that this law must apply to the whole of India. As it stands today, we have got powers to do so.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I have already dealt with this matter. I am afraid that it would be risky to omit this portion and to make this law applicable to the whole of India forthwith. We have followed a certain course. We are advised by our lawyers that this is perfectly valid and right. In these circumstances, we have to maintain the scheme of the Bill as it is.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 1 line 12—

after "Bombay" *insert*:

"Madras, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat"

Pandit G. B. Pant: And Saurashtra also after Pepsu.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, I will put it as modified.

The question is:

Page 1, line 12

(i) *after* "Bombay" *insert* "Madras, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat"; and

(ii) *after* "Patiala and East Punjab States Union" *insert* "and Saurashtra".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Clause 15

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before going to the Preamble, let me read out the redraft of clause 15. I had already stated that the amendment may be adopted subject to such modifications in drafting as the hon. Speaker may make, and we had authorised him to do so. The amendment has been already adopted. I am reading out the redraft.

Page 5, lines 28 and 29,—

for "competion or any advertisement in relation thereto in contravention of provisions of this Act" *substitute*:

"competition promoted or conducted in contravention of the provisions of this Act or except in accordance with the provisions of a licence under this Act or any advertisement in relation thereto."

I think it meets with the approval of the House.

Hon. Members: Yes.

Clause 11

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In clause 11 also, it was agreed by the House that such verbal alterations as may be necesary to fit amendment 65 into that clause may be made by the Speaker. Subject to this, the amendment has been already adopted by the House. I may now read to the House the final form of that amendment as re-drafted by the hon. Speaker.

The final form reads thus:

Page 3—

for lines 26 to 29 *substitute*:

"11. If any person with a view to the promotion or conduct of any prize competition except in accordance with the provisions of a licence under this Act or in contravention of the provisions of this Act or in connection with any prize competition promoted or conducted except in accordance with such provisions—"

I think it meets with the approval of the House.

Hon. Members: Yes.

Preamble etc.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In the Preamble, there is an amendment. It is similar to the one carried out to clause 1.

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 3,—

(i) *after* "Bombay" *insert*:

"Madras, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat"; and

(ii) *after* "Patiala and East Punjab States Union" *insert* "and Saurashtra".

—[*Pandit G. B. Pant*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Preamble, as amended, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Preamble, as amended, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

We have already exceeded the time limit by 90 minutes. I do not like to encroach upon the time of the House any further. I hope this motion will be accepted unanimously by all the Members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be pased".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I must congratulate the House for the manner in which all the Members co-operated and applied their mind very seriously to it and tried to make it as perfect as possible.

Shri Kamath: Thanks are due to your guidance also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Though we exceeded the time, it does not matter.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1955-56.

Half an hour has been already allotted for Demand No. 22. That has been already published in the Bulletin of the 19th September, 1955. Therefore, I shall take up Demand after Demand and place before the House both the Demand and the cut motions, and then conclude in the time allotted for that particular demand in the bulletin and by the Business Advisory Committee already.

In regard to the cut motions, hon. Members will kindly bear with me. Not that they do not know, I am only reminding them that so far as cut motions are concerned, matters of policy cannot be introduced with respect to any particular item except in so far as that item is a new service and was not contemplated at the time of the budget.

Secondly, in the case of economy cuts, there must be substantial sums and they should try to show how that economy can be effected,—for example, if the demand is for Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 lakhs, it can be reduced by Rs. 2 lakhs. It is purely an economy cut, and one has to justify as to how that economy can be achieved.

Thirdly, there is the token cut, for the purpose of drawing the attention of the House to a particular grievance. Matters of policy other than under the items of service cannot be embarked upon.

Judging from those standards, I find that these cut motions are not in order: No. 26 relating to Demand No. 22.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Gorakhpur Distt.—North): It is in order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When it comes, I will see. For the time being hon. Members may be prepared with their

arguments. When we take up the Demands, then I will hear them. This is my provisional ruling now, that the following cut motions are not in order:

Demand No. 22	.. cut motion	No. 27
Demand No. 25	.. „	No. 31
Demand No. 61	.. „	No. 34
Demand No. 138	.. „	No. 38

These tentatively, according to me, have to be ruled out of order, unless I hear any arguments from the hon. Members to the contrary.

DEMAND No. 22—EXTERAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,60,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

Shri S. L. Saksena: This demand is for the grant of ...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me first of all take up the cut motions hon. Members have tabled, so that I may know what is the cut motion which they want the Government to reply to. Cut motion No. 1.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): I am not moving

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motions Nos. 26 and 27. Shri S. L. Saksena. Let him satisfy the House as to how the cut motions are in order.

Shri S. L. Saksena: This money is intended to supply 5,000 tons of rice as a gesture of goodwill to the famine victims in Cambodia. I heartily endorse the object, but I want the same goodwill to be shown to a more closer neighbour, namely Nepal where conditions of flood have brought about a very disastrous situation. Therefore, what I say is I have a grievance which I want to ventilate through this token cut. I want that a similar gesture of goodwill as is shown to Cambodia should be shown to Nepal. Therefore, it is admissible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The point is this. The hon. Member has not explained quite in detail. Demand No. 22 relates to a gift of 5,000 tons of rice that is given to Cambodia as a measure of goodwill, for the famine victims there. There are similar victims in Nepal on account of floods etc. Why should there not be a provision made for them, and for that purpose he has tabled a cut motion.

That is unfortunately out of order. If he says 5,000 tons is too much or that Cambodia ought not to have been given that rice, he would be in order with respect to this specific issue. Many things can be done under Demand No. 22. Therefore, that will become a matter of policy. That must be taken up only at the time of the budget. All of us are jointly and severally interested in it. However good it might be, I am sorry I have to rule it out of order. He can talk about Cambodia, I have no objection.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I will talk about Cambodia only.

I am really very glad that we have given this relief to famine victims in Cambodia. In fact, with our widening international contacts and our rising status in the world, it is absolutely essential that we should cement our friendship with those who are so close to us by such help in their distress. In our country many distinguished guests have come, and that shows our rising status in the world, and when floods come in our country we see that these other countries have also helped. Similarly, I am very glad, and I support this demand, that this amount should be given as a goodwill gift to Cambodia. I only wanted that a similar gift should be made also to our neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bhutan and other countries because our relations..

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): If I may remind the hon. Member, only a few months ago the Government made a similar gift to Nepal, and a large amount of rice has been sent to Nepal for relief.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Possibly that has not been included in the supplementary demand. From the amount already available, they would have given, not necessitating a supplementary demand.

Shri S. L. Saksena: What I am saying is this. The hon. Minister is quite correct in saying that they have helped. Not only that. I know our Government has pledged to give help to the extent of Rs. 70 millions to Nepal under the Colombo Plan. What I wanted to say is that the flood situation there is so grave. In Gorakhpur we had rains for five continuous days, and there was 20 inches of rain in 80 hours. The resulting disaster is unprecedented. Similarly, in Nepal this has happened. So, the help given is quite insufficient compared to what they need. The U.P. Government is finding it difficult to give all the relief necessary. Five crores of rupees is not sufficient for 16 U.P. Districts. A few lakhs given to Nepal also cannot be sufficient. The Nepal Government, as it is situated is not in a position to cater for the affected people. Therefore, I suggest a similar gift may be granted to them, because our relations with that country are of paramount importance, and a friend in need is a friend indeed.

In fact, I am very glad to know that the national hero of Nepal, Dr. K. I. Singh has been allowed to return there. Our Government had been misled by the then Nepal Govt. and that mistake has now been corrected. He has recently made a speech in Kathmandu, in which he has said that he is not at all bitter about India and that it was the mistake of some local officials, who sent wrong reports and of the then Nepal Govt. which led them to commit some mistake. This is the press report about his speech:

> "Dr. Singh repeatedly referred to India as Nepal's 'great neighbour' and categorically said that India, with her cultural, spiritual and political associations with Nepal could never cast a selfish eye on this country and appealed for Indo-Nepalese co-operation in various fields. He said that Nepal could urge India and other countries to get her admitted to the United Nations."

Shri L. N. Mishra (Darbhanga *cum* Bhagalpur): What relation has his speech to the supplementary demands for grants?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Because Nepal is a neighbour.

Shri L. N. Mishra: He is quoting from the speech of Dr. K. I. Singh.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I am only suggesting that we are trying to have closer relations with our neighbouring countries. We now happily find that even those, against whom we had taken action because of some misunderstanding, also wish to co-operate with us. I think it is an opportunity which we should utilise, and we should rectify the mistake we have committed by welcoming the return of Dr. K. I. Singh to his country. Our relations with Nepal should be the closest. We should respect its independence and help it in every possible way to rise to its full nationhood. The ties that should bind Nepal to us should be the ties of love and affection born out of disinterested service of a younger brother. Therefore I have suggested that we should give further help to Nepal at this juncture when disastrous floods have affected the whole country and much money is needed for relief work.

The Parliamenttary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): I have not very much to say in this regard, except, as you yourself have made it clear, that this Demand arose because there was a serious deficit in rice production in Cambodia this year owing to drought, and the Government of India decided to contribute a free gift of 5,000 tons of rice as a gesture of goodwill. Naturally, we will, and we do, as the need arises, extend a similar gesture of goodwill to our neighbouring countries.

This is a non-recurring item of expenditure. And the rice has been procured from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture at Rs. 15 per maund. After making due allowances for handling and other incidental charges, a supplementary grant of Rs. 20,60,000 is necessary to cover the immediate expenses. I hope this Demand will be passed.

Shri A. C. Guha: If you would permit me, I would like to say a word about the point that the hon. Member has raised in regard to helping other countries. I think the hon. Member should know that the Government of India have been helping Bhutan and Sikkim. In today's paper he will find that the Prime Minister of Burma has publicly mentioned that on three very difficult occasions the Government of India had gone out of their way to help the Burmese Government. Very recently we have helped also the flood victims of Pakistan. So, it is the policy of the Government of India to help neighbouring countries when they are in need of such help.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): He is talking about Nepal.

Shri A. C. Guha: For Nepal too, we have given a large quantity of rice.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I admit it. I say that that is quite good. I only want that we should give more help to Nepal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It all depends. One can imagine a number of other things that have to be done. Very often we find that a Government which is responsible for it asks our Government, and then our Government are willing to help. That is how things happen.

Now, I shall put this Demand to vote.

The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,60,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1956, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 24—MISCELLANEOUS EXPEDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs'."

There are some cut motions to this Demand. Hon. Members who wish to move them may do so now.

Efforts to settle claims with Chinese Government

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

Delay in settlement of just claims of repatriated Indian nationals

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Wandiwash): I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motions moved:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not ex-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

ceeding Rs. 1,60,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

Shri Kamath: The question of the Indian employees of the former Municipal Council of Shanghai has been pending settlement for a very long time. I believe they were ousted, or they lost their jobs, when the Communists moved into Shanghai or a little earlier.

Answering a question of mine in this House a few days ago, the Deputy Minister of External Affairs stated that attempts are still continuing to get this matter settled with the new Government of the People's Republic of China, that the Chinese Government have not finally rejected these claims but that these claims are still under their active consideration. The hon. Deputy Minister is not here, but the Parliamentary Secretary is here, who is equally keen on these matters. I would like him to tell the House what efforts have been made in this direction so far, and what has been the attitude of the Chinese Government towards this matter. Will they repudiate any part of this claim? Will they repudiate the responsibility for payment of this entire claim or will they accept part responsibility for payment of this claim to our Indian nationals who have been repatriated here?

I would like to stress in this connection one aspect of the matter. It is very strange that in spite of our very cordial relations with the Chinese Government, this small matter is still hanging fire. I do not know what the total claim comes to. We have no idea of it except that so much has been given to them by way of *ex-gratia* payment. I have no idea as to what exactly is the total amount of the claims put in by these former employees of the Shanghai Municipal Council. The note supplied to us on the subject by the Ministry of Finance also is not very illuminating. It does not throw any light on this particular aspect of the matter. I would like to ask Government as to why the Chinese Government have been so allergic to a settlement of these minor matters. After all, it is a small share that is involved, and they could have easily paid, if they only had the will to pay.

I would ask Government why they went out of their way to make an offer to the Chinese Government of our installations in Tibet, telephonic, telegraphic and what not. I know it was a goodwill gift to promote goodwill and cordial relations. But we must insist on some reciprocity in these matters. If the Chinese Government are not willing to concede this small matter, why should we go out of our way to be so very generous? Why should we go out of our way when they do not reciprocate even in a small measure? I do not know how much sum was involved in this free gift of telegraphic and telephonic communications that we had in Tibet. That was the gift that we made to the Chinese Government when the recent agreement was signed, I think about a year and a half ago. If at that time, this matter was hanging fire or pending consideration with the Chinese Government, we could have asked the Chinese Government, what about that particular thing. I do not know whether there are some other matters pending also and whether claims on other matters are also involved. I am not aware of those matters. But this particular matter has come before the House.

The question is whether at the time the Sino-Indian Agreement was signed on Tibet, this matter was brought before the Chinese Government or not, along with other matters, if there were any. Why was this particular matter which has been under consideration by the Chinese Government for years not brought up before the Chinese Government? What was the reason? Why did we give so much

of free telephonic and telegraphic communications in Tibet? Why could we not settle this small matter regarding our Indian nationals?

I am sorry to say that in our foreign affairs or in the general management of foreign affairs, we are being over-generous to other nations, without getting anything from them on a reciprocal basis. This is a very flagrant instance of that state of affairs. If only we had made a serious demand of the Chinese Government in all earnestness, that they must settle our Indians' claims before we make these things over to you, I am sure the Chinese Government would have reciprocated. I am afraid our Government failed to do that. They failed to make a suggestion or a request to the Chinese Government, or rather a demand, for this is not a question of making a request.

I might quote one other instance in regard to this lack of reciprocity. We have been paying Pakistan so much from time to time by way of this claim or that. But recently for the incident in Nekowal in Jammu and Kashmir, where some of our civilians and even some of our army officers, a Major of the army, and some of our jawans were killed, there was a demand for compensation. Our Government asked for compensation from the Pakistan Government. But so far, I believe, there has been no response from the Pakistan Government with regard to the payment of compensation. Here too a similar state of affairs is prevailing unfortunately.

The small sum claimed by our Indian nationals has not been settled by the Chinese Government, though we have gone out of our way to supply them free so much of these telegraphic and telephonic installations in Tibet.

This was intrinsically a goodwill gift. At the same time, the Chinese Government should have shown us also equal goodwill and should have undertaken to settle this matter also at the same time, simultaneously. But that was not done and still the matter is hanging fire. Our Government are committed to this by making *ex-gratia* payments to these Indian nationals. I would ask the Government to tell the House whether in the near future, in the immediate future, they will take steps once again to move the Chinese Government and get this matter settled to the satisfaction of this House and the Indian people in general and to the satisfaction of those former employees of the Shanghai Municipal Council in particular.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Shri Kamath has been dealing with this from an angle different from the one I wish to deal with. I bring to your notice that the Indian Ambassador in China has committed the Government of India to the extent of Rs. 7 or 8 lakhs? I do not know whether the Indian Ambassador could ever commit the Government of India financitlly. Here, of course, we do not mind granting Rs. 1,60,000—about 25 per cent. of the verified claims—*ex-gratia* payment to be made to the Indians there who have been thrown out of job. But before committing himself to the extent of Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 lakhs, he must at least have obtained the permission of the India Government. I do not know whether he had actually obtained permission? Would this grant of *ex-gratia* payment to the extent of Rs. 1,60,000 mean that after payment of the 25 per cent, the balance 75 per cent. should also come out of the Consolidated Fund—to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs? After getting the money from the Shanghai Government later on, will the Consolidated Fund be re-imbursed to that extent? If there is any delay in the negotiations or the Correspondence between this Government and the Shanghai Government, we must also know whether the delay is reasonable or not.

So I would like this aspect, as regards the Indian Ambassador committing the Government of India financially to be clarified. I think it is not proper for him to do like that. So I hope the Minister will clarify as

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy]

to whether he could commit the Government of India to the extent of Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 lakhs without prior sanction.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I had occasion, when I went to China last year, to visit Shanghai. There were many Indians who are still living there, there are about 200 of them. I found that they were not very happy and they have some difficulties and complaints. One of the complaints is that they could not send their money to India. The currency was not probably exchangeable. Also they wanted to come out and settle in India, but they could not dispose of their property and take the money back to India. I think with our good relations with China, the Government of India should move in the matter and see that these difficulties of our nationals there are removed. Another difficulty is about food. Our Indians there take a lot of oil and other things which are rationed. The Chinese people do not take some of those things. I suggested that there should be some change for the Indian nationals in this matter on account of their food habits. But probably that was not possible to be done. I would suggest that the Indian Ambassador in China should take steps, look into this matter and see that these difficulties of our Indian nationals are removed. On the whole, the number of Indians in China is not large; there are not more than 300 of them and these difficulties should be looked into and removed. They should also be allowed to come to India when they can be used as good interpreters of the Chinese language.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): This item relating to money given to certain Indians in Shanghai is not a big item—it is about a lakh and a half of rupees. But this matter, I think, has been pending for the last dozen years or so, in various ways, with the previous Government and this Government. It is not so much a question of the money involved, but because there are so many other things with other countries of the same type. It is not a small question between China and India dealing with this small item. I presume—I have not the facts with me—that they have to deal with a number of other Governments on similar problems. So that any decision they might take might apply to other cases too. Therefore, it has taken all this time. I have no doubt that the Chinese Government would like to settle this problem as soon as possible. We have been referring this matter to them on several occasions and we shall carry on these references till something is done. After all, very big changes have taken place in China, very upsetting changes all over, which have affected India very little relatively because there were few Indians or few Indian interests there, but which have affected powerfully other interests, other foreign interests in China. The hon. Member, Shri S. L. Saksena, talked about the 200 Indian in Shanghai. I met most of them too, and I think he is right in saying that they are none too happy. That is chiefly because, if I may say so, their old professions and jobs are gone, and they are just carrying on. They can, of course, come back to India if they want to; but they do not want to come. They wish to carry on there because they have been there for many many years, they have no roots here. Many of them are oldish, some young people. It is difficult for the Chinese Government or for anybody to provide special food for them, when there are controls and other things. Inevitably, the people from other countries have to submit to them. Maybe some little changes may be made, and our Ambassador and others and our Consul-General in Shanghai, keep in touch with them, try to help them and continue to help them.

Shri Kamath: Can the Indians get back their old jobs or compensation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Their old jobs? Most of their old jobs are non-

existent now. It is not a question of somebody else getting those jobs. The jobs are not there. Changes there have removed the jobs. For instance, many of them were in the police under the British Government. Obviously, the Indians are not going to be kept as policemen now in China. At that time, conditions were different.

Shri S. L. Saksena: They should be allowed to sell their property and come back.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: The Indian Ambassador has given an assurance that he would pay the money value to all the Indian nationals there. Whether he did so with the concurrence of the Government of India has not been clarified.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Money value of what?

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: We are now paying by way of *ex-gratia* payment Rs. 1,60,000, and he has assured the Indian nationals that they will be paid the money. Can he so commit the Government of India financially beforehand?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not quite understand what the hon. Member says. The Indian Ambassador gave them assurance and we are trying to honour that. That is on our behalf.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Did he do it with the concurrence of the Government of India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot, at the moment, say definitely. I suppose he must have obtained consent.

Shri S. L. Saksena: It was done long before, in 1943.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: When was this assurance given?

Shri A. C. Guha: Before the Communist Government took over and before our independence.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is a long time ago.

Mr. Chairman: We are only honouring that assurance.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I may mention that the present Chinese Government recently has sent quite considerable sums of money to us—or through the Red Cross—for flood relief and the rest, much larger sums than this. So it is not a question of the bigness of the sum that is involved, but because, I suppose, it is connected with other countries' claims on them. Perhaps they do not want to take a step which might put them in the wrong with other countries—something like that probably.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put the cut motions to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs.."

The motion was adopted.

5 P.M.

DEMAND NO. 25—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,87,000 be granted

[Mr. Chairman]

to the President to defary the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

What are the cut motions to be moved on this Demand? Let them be moved.

Reduction of supervisory staff.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,87,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 60,000."

Possibility of avoiding extra expenditure by utilisation of existing surplus staff.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,87,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Appointment of officers and staff for Department of Company Law Administration.

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,87,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Creation of a new department "Department of Company Law Administration".

Shri Tulsidas (Mehasana West): I beg to move:

"That the demands for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,87,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Chairman: Cut motions moved:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,87,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced Rs. 60,000."

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,87,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced Rs. 100".

"That the demands for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,87,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,87,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: This department relates to the company law administration and the new company law has recently been passed. We recognise the need for a big organsation and we know that the department has to be strengthened in order that they can carry on the work successfully, but at the same time we find that there were previously offices of registrars in the States and there were other organisations also. We would like to know whether the registrars will continue as before to examine the returns and other information that may be submitted to them and if so, whether it is necessary to have a big supervisory staff here at the Centre. I find from the comprehensive note supplied by the Ministry that there would be seven Under Secretaries, four Deputy Secretaries, one Joint Secretary, one Private Secretary to Secretary and one Secretary. Here all these officials are going to draw very high salaries. The begin with the Secretary, he will get Rs. 4,000, then the Joint Secretary will get Rs. 3,000, then the Deputy Secretary will get Rs. 1100—1800 and so on. At the same time I find that the Lower Division Clerks are going to be paid Rs. 55 and the peons, duftries and class IV staff will get Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 according to the usual scales.

I have to make two points. We are going to have a large number of high officials who will be paid levishly. At the same time the peons, duftries and class IV staff and also the Lower Division Clerks are not being paid adequately. We think that it is necessary that, in view of the demand for a second Pay Commission, or if we cannot have a commission like that, we should in the meantime do something to see that the low paid staff are paid adequately and that the officials at the top are not paid the rates mentioned here.

Another apprehension is that it will continue to be a top-heavy administration because we do not know what exactly will be the functions of these officers in spite of the existence of registrars and other officials in Bombay, Calcutta, etc. We would like to know the duties and functions of the Section Officers and registrars in the context of the new set-up. While reorganising this department for having this company law administration, we should see that in the new context we do not give the high officials at top lavish salaries and that we do raise the salaries of the lower paid staff.

Shri Raghavachari: My cut motion is No. 6 which relates to the proposed new department to be in charge of the new company law administration. It was suggested by the House and accepted by Government probably as a consequence of the passing of the Companies Bill, as amended. In that they have already proposed and I have seen from the printed material supplied, that the existing department, that is, part of the Ministry of the Economic Affairs is going to man this thing also. They also propose that the amount alrealy provided in the budget will be taken over for the new set-up. Nevertheless there is a deficit of Rs. 33,00,000 and that will have to be spent.....

Shri A. C. Guha: It is only Rs. 33,000.

Shri Raghavachari: What I want to suggest is simply this. We have been talking so much of economy and scrutiny of these departments and to reduce the expenditure. We know that the moment some retrenchment is effected, the question of unemployment will be agitated and Government will always find themselves in difficulties. Now that you have actually created a new department, you have started by absorbing other superfluous and unnecessary staff into this. Therefore, not a single pie extra may be asked, for being spent again and the whole thing must be managed by a kind of adjustment. That is the only way in which we could probably bring about economy. Whenever this House passes a Bill urging the need for some kind of activity, you come before the House and say "You want us to do it and therefore give a few lakhs of rupees". Therefore, I want to stress on the Government the need to provide the cost of this department out of the savings or a readjustment of the staff they have already.

Shri Tulsidas: At the outset I would like to say....

Shri Kamath: Let us have quorum for a change.

Shri T. N. Singh (Banaras Distt.-East): Computation is something tricky and arithmetic is not the strong point of everybody.

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. The hon. Member, Shri Tulsidas, may continue.

Shri Tulsidas: At the outset I would like to say that I am very glad that these detailed notes have been supplied to Members this time. I only hope that in future, whenever any supplementary demand for grant is brought in this House, we will receive detailed notes like these on every item. I am glad that these notes have been supplied. I hope that in future this would be followed properly. My cut motion relates to the creation of a new department for

[Shri Tulsidas]

company law administration for looking after the companies according to the Bill which we recently passed. It is for reduction of expenditure. However, I believe personally that the personnel which had been given in this note is not sufficient; I do not know how far they will be able to cope with the problem. Most of the top officials, except the three Under Secretaries and two Deputy Secretaries, are practically those who are there already in that department.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): There is a Joint Secretary.

Shri Tulsidas: One Joint Secretary. I do not know if this department will be able to cope with the work relating to about 30,000 companies in the country. The Finance Minister in his reply during the third reading stage on the Companies Bill said that this legislation is perhaps unparallelled with regard to the powers which the Government have taken, it is complex work. Will it act as promptly as the hon. Finance Minister assured us in this House? Besides, we should have to take at least some persons who understand something about company administration. I do not know whether the officials who are to be taken will have the experience of the companies administration or not. I know the person who is going to be in charge of this department; he has been looking after this department since 1951. I put that question when the Bill was under discussion. In spite of this department having already had a good number of officers, the quality of the work has not been to our entire satisfaction; there have been delays and complaints. We are now going to take up enormous work and entrust it to this department. I do not know how they will be able to cope with it. The point is not one of expenditure. I want that the officials who will be in charge of this department should be experienced in company administration. Unless you do that, the terrible responsibilities which you have taken cannot be carried on properly. The Finance Minister has spoken about me as a pessimist. I only hope and pray that I may be proved wrong in my apprehensions. They still remain after I saw the detailed note of the administration. I only hope that the challenge which the Finance Minister has taken up to put this administration in a business-like manner is fulfilled. This administration will have to see that the companies functioning in this country do not have bottlenecks.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is the hon. Member's apprehension about the number of the staff or their quality?

Shri Tulsidas: I say, it is their quality. I was saying it from the beginning.

Shri A. C. Guha: How can the hon. Member guess things; how can he have any guess about their quality?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): Very simple. From past experience.

Shri Tulsidas: The hon. Minister has been rather hasty in replying to me. I am not presupposing how the officers he will take will be. After all there are 30,000 companies in the country and the power that the Government has taken is so enormous. It is unparallelled; the work is complex. Will this administration be able to cope with that work with this number and with the best quality? This is why I say I hoped that this administration would be able to cope with this problem. The note says that this is only the beginning; we may have to expand it bigger and put more and more staff. My point is, this is not sufficient even in the beginning. Every company will have to come to the Government for approval a number of times; there may be bottlenecks. My only fear is that. I hope and pray, as I said earlier, that I may be wrong in my apprehensions.

Shri Kamath: I speak on my cut motion No 7 to Demand No. 25. The House is well aware that the Companies Bill which we have passed and which will shortly come back here from the Para Lok Sabha—I am sorry, from the Rajya Sabha—is going to confer tremendous powers upon the executive. The fears expressed by my friend, Shri Tulsidas, are perhaps not entirely without foundation. How far will the executive machinery be able to cope with these new requirements that they will have to meet and face? As the foot-note says, the new department, called the Department of Company Law Administration has been created in the Ministry of Finance. Considering that this is an entirely new department for our Govt.. I would have very much welcomed a move on the part of the Government to associate both these Houses, at least for the time being, till the department got well under way, in the creation of this new department. That is to say they could have asked for a committee. Of course the standing committees have been abolished unfortunately.

An Hon. Member: Now, there are consultative committees—sitting committees.

Shri Kamath: Standing or sitting, I hope they will work. I would have wished that the Finance Minister had asked for advice and guidance from both these Houses and appointed a committee to advise him and the Government as regards this new department that is going to be created (*Interruptions*). There are very few advisers in the House and the advice given is rarely taken.

Even now it is not too late. I would ask the Government to move for the appointment or the setting up of a committee, by election or otherwise, of both the Houses to advise the Government as regards the creation and functioning of the administration till it gets well under way because that is an entirely new thing for our country.

The other matter which is more of a detail deals with the actual number of posts that are sought to be created.

The very helpful note supplied to us by the Ministry of Finance.....

An Hon. Member: Very helpful?

Shri Kamath: If not 'very helpful' I will say 'somewhat helpful'. Without that we would have been completely in the dark. At least there is some sort of twilight now in which we can consider this matter.

There is a statement appended here giving the lists of posts that will be created—gazetted staff and non-gazetted staff; these are the two categories. Coming to the non-gazetted establishment I would refer to those that are lowest in the scale, which are the poorest, the lowliest and the lost; the most neglected components of this establishment. I am referring to the daftries, peons and jamadars. The statement shows: 23 daftries, 52 peons and 4 jamadars. Scale of pay for daftry is Rs. 35-50, for peons Rs. 30-35 and for jamadars Rs. 35—50; while at the top we have got Rs. 4000, Rs. 3000 and so on and so forth.

Mr. Chairman: That is more or less a general question.

Shri Kamath: Yes; and I am not going to discuss that in great details but I would have liked the Government to have taken advantage of this opportunity that was offered to them and reconsidered the matter at least in regard to the scales of pay of these lowest paid servants everywhere—daftries, peons and jamadars.

I do not really know whether as many as 52 peons will be necessary. I would only invite your attention, Sir, and the attention of the House to what the Prime Minister remarked here in New Delhi—some time last year I believe; I was not here but it was reported in the papers. The Prime Minister speaking at a party—at a tea-party given by the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry or some other function—in

[Shri Kamath]

New Delhi referred to the enormous growth of establishment in the Secretariat, particularly to the number of peons. I do not want to create any fresh form of unemployment but the Prime Minister referred to this phenomenal increase in the number of peons and said that the number has increased from about 800 or a little over a thousand during pre-war days to about 18,000 now in the Secretariat and he wanted to cry a halt to this progress, if you call it a progress, in the phenomenal increase in the number of peons. The papers have also very often treated us with delightful anecdotes and narratives about the use to which these chaprasis and peons are put to by some of the officers. They have been employed for domestic work, for marketing work and for other kinds of work.....

An Hon. Member: For holding baby.

Shri Kamath: Somebody says 'for holding baby'. Yes, perhaps they are used for baby sitting, or baby perambulating and things of that sort. I am sure, Sir, and I know it very well myself, that during the British regime we had lots of things to say against them and very rightly too. But there were certain standards which the officers and councillors of Government—called Ministers now—lived up to. They lived up to high standards and any departure from those standards was frowned upon by the House. But, unfortunately there has been a laxity in the enforcement of those standards now and the Prime Minister was, perhaps, very right when he said that this increase in the number of peons and chaprasis was phenomenal and must be halted. Really, if these extra-official works could be put a stop to, to which I have referred—domestic, marketing, baby sitting or baby perambulating and other miscellaneous work —the officers will not require as many chaprasis as they do now. In Europe, Sir, big officers—even Ministers—carry their own files and carry their own little *bastas*. But, here it has been the custom, perhaps even a tradition has grown here, that offiders must have a chaprasi to carry even little files. Ministers too have got one or two chaprasis to carry their small files and *bastas*. These files should be carried in their own hands but a tradition, a custom has grown in our country that the peons must carry them. I think in our new set-up, what is called the democratic set-up, unless the files are too heavy weighing more than 5 or 10 pounds—in that case I do not mind the Ministers getting a little relief after their tedious, I will not say tedious but heavy work in this Chamber or in the other House—this custom must go. I would certainly not like this habit to grow in every little thing. For every little job, for all sorts of odd jobs we require peons and chaprasis. They should do the work that is assigned to them and not other work, which is more or less *begar*. It is more or less *begar* and under the Constitution it has been banned.

Mr. Chairman: On the Supplementary Grants there is no occasion to make such general allegations.

Shri Kamath: I am not mentioning any name, but the Prime Minister re-referred to this question.

Mr. Chairman: We are here concerned only with the Supplementary Grants. A discussion of a general nature would be open to the hon. Member at the time of the General Budget. Here he is dilating too much upon one aspect only. If he wants to speak on any other aspect he may do so.

Shri Kamath: During the last Budget Discussion I was not here and that is why I raise those points now.

Mr. Chairman: But you have already taken too much time.

Shri Kamath: I will finish in half a minute. I would have certainly referred to that aspect of the matter if I had been here during the last Budget Discussion. I am only endorsing the remarks of the Prime Minister in this respect and I only hope the Prime

Minister will follow it up. He as the head of the Government and Leader of this House, I hope, will look into this matter, and he will have our support in enforcing strict standards in administration and seeing that an officer who is given a job does only that job and not any odd job which he may be asked to do by persons in authority.

I would, therefore, move this cut motion and I would ask here for clarification of one more point. There are two categories mentioned here—stenographers and steno-typists. I personally think that steno-typists would cover both the jobs, and stenographers.....

An Hon. Member: Are not necessary.

Shri Kamath: Both categories are not necessary, only steno-typists will be sufficient. I know that a stenographer knows only shorthand and does not know typing, but there is so much of unemployment among the steno-typists also that I do not know why the Government should employ stenographers who are not typists as well. You can have steno-typists who can take down notes in shorthand and then type. An examination was also recently conducted for stenographers, the results of which were published after 9 or 10 months. I do not know why there was so much delay. The examination was held last November and this September the results have been published—after 10 months—and even then the result of one candidate has been withheld. The press note says that the result of one candidate will be announced later.

Mr. Chairman: There is no Supplementary Demand with regard to the Stenographers' Examination.

Shri Kamath: I was only referring to it incidentally to point out the fact, as we have saved a lot of time. The Company Law Bill being so important and its administration being the most important point now before the House which is an entirely new item I hope you will be so generous as to give some more time for the consideration of this Demand.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member himself wanted only half a minute and he has now taken two minutes.

Shri Kamath: I will finish in half a minute and come to the last point. Anyway, I hope I have made my position with regard to this matter pretty clear. The first thing is I want a Committee of both the Houses to advise Government as regards the creation of this new department and getting it under way because both the Houses have taken so much interest in this Bill and have spent the largest time—proportionately, I mean—on this Bill. Why should not both the Houses be associated with the Government as regards the creation of this new department. I think it is a very legitimate demand and I am sure my hon. colleagues will endorse that demand that this new department should have the advice of both the Houses of Parliament by means of a committee, so that this new department gets well under way and functions in the interest of the people at large and not merely in the interests of a few. I would like the Government to tell us —I mean, the House—whether they have considered or are going to consider this matter at all in the near future.

As regards the lowest paid officers, I want it to be considered whether there cannot be a cut in the number of chaprasis, in view of the charges made by the public, against the officers, and it has been indicated indirectly by the Prime Minister himself in a speech last year the charge of chaprasis being misused by some officers is correct. If that is so, I want to know why some action is not taken in that matter as well.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I have got a very few observations to make, more with a view to seeking clarification rather criticising the action of the Government. We all know that in the Companies Bill, they have not produced the proverbial Mouse but a Monster. We have nearly 100 clauses there under which Government has taken

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

the powers to scrutinise, examine and control company administration. I could see here in the note provision being made only for the secretariat staff. I searched in vain for some clarification regarding the appointment of field staff. I should think that field staff would be very much more than the secretariat staff and the House would welcome a clear indication of the amount that would be required for the field staff also. In this connection, I would like to mention the necessity of recruiting the officers necessary for tfiis department very carefully. On the one side we have to think of efficiency and on the other side, we have to think of giving satisfaction to some of those officers who are already in service. I am referring to the officers who have been already looking after company administration in the States. We see that there is a great disparity in the scales of pay of Central Government servants and State Government servants. All the State Government servants who have been accustomed to the administration of company law must be given an opportunity to work under the Central Government, if they are found competent and if necessary, after due training. Otherwise, the heart-burning that has been already there would continue. Also, in that way there will be a possibility of giving a sort of regional satisfaction by the Central Government.

With regard to the appointment of supervisors, a number of honest people have to be recruited, after proper scrutiny into the confidential reports if they are already in service. I fail to see also any provision made for the upkeep of the Advisory Committee which has been invested with a super judicial authority under this Act. I hope that the hon. Minister of Finance would be able to give us some categorical replies to these things. Usually we are accustomed to seeing the Government trying to ply with a pin, but later on applying the pick axe. Here we are told that not more than Rs. 33,000 are required for running this new department. But if they had given an overall picture to us, it would have been very much appreciated, even though it might have gone into several lakhs of rupees. These Rs. 33,000 are shown by appropriation of some of the items, from one item to another item. But I would like to have a clearer appreciation of the facts and also a more clear picture of the financial structure that we will have to adopt in course of time.

I would like to make one remark in the end and that is with regard to the provision of high salaries to secretaries. I do not very much grudge payment of decent salaries to the secretariat staff; but the amounts of Rs. 3000 or Rs. 4000 that have been provided for the secretary, joint secretary, deputy secretary and so on do not seem to indicate the present Government's policy of evolving a socialistic pattern. I would certainly appreciate the payment of a decent salary, but not a very high salary like this. If it is possible to reduce these items, I think the House will very much appreciate the move of the Government. I would, therefore, urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to give us a more clear picture of the entire financial set-up that is going to be adopted and tell us what approximately would be his demand when he will be submitting his budget.

Mr. Chairman: It is said somewhere in the notes that the total expenditure would be about Rs. 10,20,000.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I want to make only one observation. The Joint Commerce on the Companies Bill made a suggestion that the administration of the company law should be entrusted to a separate department; the reason for this view was that in the existing set-up, the company law administration has suffered considerably, because a wider department dealing with several matters has been handling this administration of company law. I have no quarrel with the idea of setting up a separate department for company law administration. But I

have got one doubt in my mind, namely, the expenditure that has been suggested to us now for this separate organisation is not the final figure. It is going to be revised from time to time and according to their own statement, the Government require more time to assess their full requirements and it is likely that the expenses of the administration may increase. Here I am sorry to notice the laxity of the administrative staff in this matter and I only wish to say that in spite of the fact that so many officers, secretaries, deputy secretaries, joint secretaries, and under secretaries have been working already—we have already had a staff for the purpose of the Companies Bill which has been before us for nearly more than a year—till today we have not been able to get any idea as to how much money is required for the purpose of company law administration. One of the main criticisms at the time of the debate on the Companies Bill was that the Company Law administration or department or whatever it is, was functioning till August under the Economic Affairs Ministry, and that this department was not working properly and satisfactorrily, and that there was too much of laxity. In spite of that criticism, we are sorry to find that the department with such a massive staff behind it, has not been able to give us this idea about the total expenditure or the total requirements necessary for this purpose. I would have been satisfied, many Members would have been satisfied if we had been given some final figure. We do not know whether this extra expenditure which will mount up hereafter,—we do not know to what height—would mean extra efficiency. Mere increase of expenditure in expansion would not bring a proportionate increase in efficiency. On the other hand, the effect may be otherwise. It may lead to greater inefficiency. Because there are more men to create confusion in the department, there may be less clarity, less control and less responsibility in the operation of the Company law. I am afraid if there are more hands or more brains working in department, the responsibility may be diffused. That has been my experience. In certain cases, for the sake of efficiency, a fewer hands would be better than more hands. I would have been very happy if they had given us some idea as to the total expenditure. They have failed to do so. It is a lamentable omission on their part.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I am happy that the new Company law will soon be on the statute-book. We are now providing for the machinery to implement it. We have passed a big Bill of about 600 clauses. I want to know whether it could effectively check the defrauding of shareholders. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister the case of the Bharat Insurance company which is being closed and wound up and about 150 employees of that company are being thrown to the wolves. That company has been making profits for the last 15 years.....

Mr. Chairman: I do not see how it is relevant. We are now considering the new department which is going to be created. This has nothing to do with the new department.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I want to know how it will function.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is speaking of a company in which 150 employees or shareholders are not treated fairly. Here we are considering this new department. The hon. Member is speaking of some other company and shareholders, etc.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I am asking how the Companies Bill now passed will stop defrauding of shareholders.

Mr. Chairman: That has got too remote a relevancy so far as this supplementary demand is concerned. This demand is for the creation of a new department.

Shri S. L. Saksena: At the time when the Companies Bill was discussed, this question was not asked as to how the Finance Minister wanted to take.....

Shri A. C. Guha: All these questions were discussed then.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikara—Reserved Sch. Castes): The officers will have to detect these things. It is relevant.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is speaking for Shri S. L. Saksena? He can take care of himself.

Shri Velayudhan: I have a right to clarify certain points.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member himself is on his feet. He is himself explaining.

Shri Velayudhan: I was only clarifying his point.

Shri S. L. Saksena: We are creating a new department. It may cost a few lakhs every year. We are going to enforce the new Companies Act. I am anly bringing to the notice of the Finance Minister some work of this new department. I am suggesting that they must look into the affairs of the Bharat Insurance company which is trying to defraud the shareholders of all their money, throwing to the wolves so many workers. I think the functioning of this new department will cost a lot of money. But, we should now be able to stop this kind of drain and looting of the shareholders.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is logically pursuing the line and making these remarks. There are roughly 29,000 companies. If in respect of each of them it was said there were defects, and they required protection and I enquired how such protection will be given I think there will be no end to the hon. Member's speech. After, all, this demand has nothing to do with the Bharat Insurance company. General point may be made. The hon Member is speaking of a particular company. I do not know how these affairs come in.

Shri A. C. Guha: One hour has been allotted for this demand. That may also be taken into consideration.

Mr. Chairman: I am looking to that also. We started at Five.

Shri A. C. Guha: I shall have to reply also.

Mr. Chairman: How long will the hon. Minister take?

Shri A. C. Guha: Ten minutes.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I respect your ruling. I will not refer to other companies. I will request the hon. Finance Minister to probe into the affairs of the company that I have brought to his notice.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: There are about 29,000 or 30,000 companies in India. The staff that is proposed here, according to Shri Tulsidas, is inadequate. As suggested by my friends on the other side, considering the field staff, it should be even more. The present estimated annual recurring expenditure is Rs. 10,20,000 for the secretariat staff. If we add the field staff, it may be more. What I suggest is that the Finance Minister will see that regional representation is maintained in the secretariat staff and in the field staff. These 30,000 companies are spread all over the country in all States. There are also certain officers who are already working in this Company law administration before this merger. They may either be absorbed in this new department or in the alternative, they must be given field work so that every State may have representation.

Shri Jhunjhunwala (Bhagalpur Central): As we all know, Government have taken a great responsibility upon themselves in assuming so many powers under the Company law. I think they have taken these powers with a view to improve the economy of our country, as it will depend upon the people who run the companies. But now much will depend upon how the Company law is administered by the Government. My hon. friend Shri Tulsidas has very rightly pointed out that there should be the right persons who know as to how business is carried on. If those persons are people in charge of administration of companies, they may know the difficulties; as to where the shoe pinches, which problem should be decided first and in what way it should be decided.

Whenever anything is brought to the notice of the Administration here, they will simply look to the big book and say that there is a statutory bar for this and so we cannot do anything, though substantially looking to the whole question, they might pass orders immediately on the application of any managing agent or any shareholder allowing their requests. But, because they do not know the ins and outs of the working of companies, they would simply go to the letter of the law with the result that many times, as apprehended by Shri Tulsidas, bottle-necks would arise. Such things may arise at the time of capital issues and other things. They have a mind to start a particular company. They have made a sheme and everything. Now they come to the Government. It takes a long time. By the time they are permitted to form a company and order for machinery and other things, the whole scheme is frustrated. We have got great apprehension whether they will be able to help properly in the administration of these companies. My hon. friend Shri Guha put the question whether Shri Tulsidas meant the number of persons or the quality of the persons. I shall ask Shri Guha whether, when he was sitting here, he used to criticise the quality or the number. Most probably he used to criticise the quality.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): Both.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: If after going there Shri Guha has found some improvement in the quality, we shall congratulate ourselves and we shall congratulate Shri Guha. We do not think that this will be quite unsuccessful when Shri Guha is there. When he was sitting here—he has abdicated his seat in favour of Shri A. M. Thomas—he always used to talk about quality, sometimes about the number also, more than expenses. He should keep that thing in mind.

Shri A. C. Guha: All right.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: He should not look to the letter of the law. If a complaint comes, he calls the Secretary. The Secretary points out the particular section and says: "There is a statutory limitation. I cannot help it. How can I do it?"

Shri B. R. Bhagat: He is already convinced.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: He is convinced that the quality is not good.

So, my only submission is that the Government has taken a great responsibility and they should not go only by the number. Shri Gurupadaswamy has rightly said that if the number is great, there is diffusion of power and as a result there is great confusion. Even if the number is less but the quality is good, the work will be better done.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think, before meeting the specific arguments of the hon. Members, I should remind them of the assurance given by the Finance Minister when the Bill was passed. It was more or less at the suggestion of the House, or under the mandate of this House, that the Government took enormous responsibilities in this matter, and the original provision in the Bill was changed by the Joint Committee and the House also approved that arrangement. Shri Tulsidas said that the Government has taken up the challenge which he gave about this organisation, or about the responsibilities put on this organisation. The Finance Minister was quite alive to the responsibilities and the enormous nature of the duties, or to use an apt word, the enormity of the task that the Government undertook, while piloting this Bill. He said:

> "I am verp happy to give these assurances that have been demanded in regard to the administration: first, that it should be adequately staffed, that it should be competent, that red-tape should be reduced to a minimum, and that we should have a new concept of positive helpfulness, that is to say, our aim should be not to trip up the unwary, but to assist actively those who seem anxious to observe

[Shri A. C. Guha]

the law but find themselves somewhat helpless in the welter of legislation...."

Later on, he said:

"In regard to the volume of the work, we have no delusions and I fear it will keep on growing as far as the administration is concerned."

So, we are under no illusion about the responsibilities that we, on behalf of the Government, have undertaken, and the Members rather asked the Government to undertake those responsibilities. So, I hope the House will also support the Government in sanctioning this demand for setting up the necessary machinery for the implementation of the assurances given by the Finance Minister.

Shri Tulsidas has repeated his apprehension or pessimism. He is a successful industrialist and a banker also. I do not think pessimism is a good virtue for an industrialist and banker. He should have some confidence in his own Government and in the people of his own country who will be put in charge of this department. He has mentioned that the Government should try to take some people with some previous experience of company management. We have only the offices of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in the States. Those will remain as they are Perhaps there will be some more increase in their staff as there will be enormous increase in the work there. We cannot get any staff from there excepting perhaps a very few; and if we are to get any men with previous experience of running joint stock companies, then, I think, we shall have to recruit from some of the colleagues of Shri Tulsidas.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Or he himself.

Shri A. C. Guha: I do not think that would be just the right beginning for this organisation, and he himself would not suggest that. And I do not think any successful industrialist will care to take up the job on the salary that is being paid here.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There should be compulsory recruitment.

Shri A. C. Guha: Some Members have mentioned about the pay scales, —Shri N. B. Chowdhury, Shri Kamath and some others. I think Shri Chowdhury used the phrase "at the usual rate"; he said that the pay of these officers has been fixed at the usual rate. I cannot understand what else the hon. Member could have expected. It is just one branch of the Central Secretariat, and the pay scale can be only in accordance with the pay scale of the Central Secretariat. Whatever may be the feeling about the pay of the Secretary, I do not think Shri Kamath would suggest that when other Secretaries of the Central Government enjoy a certain pay, this Secretary only should get a lower pay, or that the lower staff of this section should get a higher pay than the lower staff of other sections of the Central Secretariat.

Shri Kamath: I referred to only peons and daftaries—general revision, not particular revision.

Shri A. C. Guha: We can work only within the accepted set-up and the accepted policy, and we cannot just initiate a new policy in one department of the Government which may be just created now. The old officers will be functioning here. The Secretary or the Joint Secretary who has come here was Joint Secretary in another section of the Finance Ministry. He was getting a certain pay there. We cannot bring him here on a lower pay. So, I hope hon. Members will take some practical and realistic view of the whole thing and may not always be guided by some theoretical ideas. I do not want to use any other word like "shibboleths" or anything like that, or "slogans".

Shri Kamath: I never said: "Do it now". Do it in the future.

Shri A. C. Guha: Some Members have mentioned that Government has not given a picture of the expenses

that may be incurred in this department. I think I can say in the next budget for the full one year there may be an estimate of about Rs. 10,00,000 out of which over Rs. 9,00,000 will be covered by the expenses already incurred in some other sections. Officers will be transferred from some other sections, and there will be less work in some other sections. So, we estimate that new expenses for this section for a whole year, at least for the next year, would not exceed near about Rs. 60,000 or something like that. I think the House should congratulate itself on the fact that Government have been able to do this enormous job at so cheap a price.

6 P.M.

Some hon. Members have mentioned that we should give a complete picture of the entire expenditure structure of this administration. Besides the Central Secretariat section, there are three Regional Directors and Registrars of Joint Stock Companies. The total expenses to be incurred on the latter according to this year's Budget is Rs. 8,47,000; and with the increase of work, there may be some increase in that.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi has mentioned about the difference in pay between those engaged by the State Government and those engaged by the Central Government here. But I should like to tell him that the offices of the registrars of joint-stock companies have all been taken up by the Central Government from 1953, and the pay-scales of the staff employed in them have all been revised on the basis of the Central Government pay-scales. So, there is no difference on that score. They have been treated as Central Government officials, and their pay-scales have accordingly been revised. I think I have now covered all the relevant points.

Shri Kamath: What aboult a committee of both the Houses to advise Government?

Shri A. C. Guha: A committee ot both the Houses to advise Government on the setting up of this Department? I do not think there has been any such thing anywhere.

Shri Kamath: An advisory committee.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There is already an advisory commission provided in the Companies Bill.

Shri A. C. Guha: If my hon. friend Shri Kamath is anxious to know about this, I can say that Government cannot accept his suggestion.

Shri S. L. Saksena: What about the complaint I brought to your notice?

Shri A. C. Guha: An advisory commission has been provided for under the Companies Act to help in its administration. But the hon. Member wants an advisory committee to advise Government regarding the formation of this Department?

Shri Kamath: Till it gets under way.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put the cut motions to vote.

The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,87,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 60,000."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,87,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,87,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,87,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,87,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

The motion was adopted.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday the 27th September, 1955.